THE RALEIGH NEWS.

VOL. XV.--30 RALEIGH, N. C., TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 8, 1879. $5.00 P ER ANNUM

THE GUNS QUIET.

NO SESSION OF THE HOUSE YESTERDAY.

The Senate Inactive---Garabaldi Enters Rome---Pathetic Scene on His Arrival---The Zulus Still Warlike---What the Khedive is Doing---Strikes Abroad.

SENATE.—WASHINGTON.—The army appropriation bill received, was from the House, and referred to the Committee on Appropriations. The Senate resumed the consideration of the New Hampshire Senatorial case. The question being on the amendments of Hoar to the resolution of a majortty of the Committee on privileges and elections, declaring that Charles H. Bell, is entitled to his seat. the majority reporting he is not.

After brief debate, further consideration went over till to-morrow. A resolution which was agreed to that President of Senate re-appoint a select Committee of 5 members on Freedmens Savings, and Trust Company to take into consideration all matters relating to said instution.

Fire in Philadelphia.

PHILA., April 6th.—Fire this morning in north-east part of the city, on the corner of Broad and Race streets, destroyed property to the amount of 750,000 dollars.

The Situation Among the Zulus.

CAPE TOWN, March 18th.—Oham Cetewayos Brother with his eldest son and three hundred warriors surrendered unconditionally on the 2nd March, and are now in Cal Woods camp. Oham is supposed to be an aspirant for the Cetewayas throne. There has been no important military movement against the Zulus. Ekawe is still surrounded. The Road leading there being defended by a large force of the Zulus. The relieving force under Cal Lawes are still on the lower Tugela river. It consists of three companies each, the third and eighty-eighth Regiments, a portion of the naval brigade of the Iron clad shah. The forty-seventh regiment has landed at Drurban from Ceylon, and is now marching to join Cal Law. The latest inteligence from Ekawe is that the garrison are well, but their provisions are running short.

A Dead Authoress.

Elina Metyard, English authoress, is dead. She was born in 1801.

Preston Weavers Strike Ended.

LONDON, April 7.—The strike of the Preston weavers against the introduction of the Blackburn standard list of wages has now been fixed by the collapsed operatives submitting under protest.

Virginia and Pennsylvania in the Cock Pit.

NORTOLK, VA., April 7.—The cocking main between Pennsylvania and Virginia commenced here to-day. Each side showed twenty-five birds and nineteen were matched. The contest is for twenty-five dollars on the battle and five nundred dollars on the odd fight. Six fights occured to-day. Virginia won two fights and a judgment on foul count in the fourth batlle. Pennsylvania won three fights, making it three and three with the judgment under the rule of No. 9, New York Regulations. Numerous sporting men from the Northern and Southern cities were present and betting was accordingly lively.

Health Measures by the Board.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 6th, 1879.—The national board of health after several days session adjourned last night to meet at Atlanta on May 1st. The board agreed upon the provisions of a bill to promote public health and to prevent the introduction of contagious and infectious diseases, and will send the measure at once to the Senate Committee on epidemics, at whose request it was prepared. It has also selected a number of subjects which require immediate attention, and referred them for investigation and consideration to the various standing committees on food adulterations, epidemic diseases, statistics, etc., and to the Executive Committee, which, when the board is not in session is empowered to act in all matters not involving money expenditures with the view to a more careful study of contrgious and epidemic diseases in the foreign ceuntries where they originate. The board has appointed a special commission which will soon sail for Havanna to investigate the yellow fever question.

Rome—Garabaldi's Affecting Reception.

LONDON, April 7th.—A correspondent of the Times at Rome says, "Now that the wild rumors as to the object of Garribaldi's visit to Rome have proved groundless, it is asserted he has come to die in the city, to attain which for Italy all his strivings were directed. His friends distinctly assert that politics are wholly unconnected with his coming here. He found that his health was not improving at Caprera and thought the mineral springs near Civita Vecchia might benefit his gout. Garribaldi replying to Syndic, who visited him on his arrival, said he did not himself know the reason of his visit. A more pathetic scence than that on Garribaldi's arrival at the railway station has seldom been beheld. Shouts were raised as the train entered the station, but they were speedily silenced by a report that the General was ill. He was carried from the train on a mattress on a large litter. He lay extended and motionless with his eyes closed and a red handkerchief tied around his head. It looked as though a corpse was being carried in state. It was found impossible to move him from the litter, which was placed in an open carriage which was driven, accompanied by a mournfully silent crowd, to the house of his son, Menotli Garabaldi. It was so impossible to move the General that at Civita Vecchia the side of a railway saloon had to be cut to admit the litter.

A dispatch from Rome to the Daily News says: Garibaldi slept well Saturday night. His doctor thinks he will leave his bed within a week.

Before the United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 7. 1879.—Petitions for writs of habeas corpus and certiorari were submitted to-day by the Governor of Virginia in behalf of that State, and by J. D. Coles, judge of the County Court of Pittsylvania county, for the purpose of bringing up and testing the legality of Judge Rives' action in causing several of the judges of the State courts to be arrested and imprisoned upon the charge of violating the civil rights of citizens. The petitions of the Governor sets forth that Judge Coles was indicted in the Federal Court for an alledged offence against the laws of the United States, the indictment charging that he excluded and failed to select as grand and petit jurors certain citizens of Pittsylvania county of the African race and black color, who it is further alleged, possessed all other qualifications prescribed by law, and charging that he excluded them from said jury lists as aforesaid, on account of their race, color and previous condition of servitude. The petition further sets forth that in obedience to and by the authority of a process issued from the clerk's office of said district court and styled a bench warrant, Judge Coles was arrested on the 13th of March by a United States Deputy Marshal and taken into custody. The petition declares that the District Court had and has no jurisdiction of the matters charged against Judge Coles in the indictment, they constitute no offence punishable in said court, and that the findings of the indictment and consequent arrest and imprisonment of the said J. D. Coles are unwarranted by the Constitution of the United States, or by any law made in pursuance thereof, and not only in violation of the rights of the prisoner but in violation also of the sovereign rights of the State of Virginia, whose judicial officer he is and to whom alone he can be held accountable for acts or omissions as such officer. The petition closes with the declaration that it is proper and necessary that said J. D. Coles be discharged from the illegal custody in which he is now held for trial, and left free to perform his duties without interference on the part of the District Court of the United States, or any one acting under its authority. The petition of Judge Coles sets forth some facts and prays that the records of the proceedings of the District Court be brought here by certiorari and a writ of Habeas Corpus issued to the marshal in order that he and the reasons for his arrest and detention may be brought before this Court.

Affairs in Egypt.

CAIRO, Apr. 7.—The Khedive has summoned the consul generals to his presence and communicated to them the National counter scheme for reorganizing the finances, which is made conditional upon the recall of the European ministers. Mohamend Tewfik has resigned the Presidency of the Council. The Khedive has dismissed Ministers Rivers, Wilson and DeBignieres, and appointed a new cabinet under Cheref Pasha, composed exclusiyely of native ministers.

Treasury Notes Dated April 7th.

Sheriff Brindle, of Jackson county, finished paying his taxes which amounted to $1,181.50. He had made other remittances on account, but final balance was not paid until yesterday.

A drummer's license was issued to Williams & Murchison, Wilmington, N. C.

The funds of the Agricultural Department were supplemented by the receipts of $500—being the amount paid for license by the Bradley Fertilizer Co., of Boston, Massachusetts, to sell "Patent Superphosate of Lime."

The Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Co. paid $200 for a pedlar license. This is the first sewing machine license issued and it being a State license, authorizes an unlimited number of subagencies in the State.

—We hear that Dr. Craven has declined the offer of a position in this city with the intention of returning to his former home about the 1st of June.

The Rinderpest in Bohemia.

HAMBURG, April 7.—The Neue Freie Presse says the rinderpest is becoming increasingly formidable in Bohemia, several hundred places now affected. Agriculture in many places is at a standstill, cattle being locked up wherever the disease occurs.

WASHINGTON.

A FEW REFLECTIONS ON THE SITUATION.

Will the President Veto.---Shorman an Attentive Listener.---Randall Appoints next Wednesday.---A Word About Senator Coke.

Copyrespondence of the News.

WASHINGTON, April 6, 1879.

The great struggle over the Army appropriation bill which has caused so much debate for the past ten days was brought to a final close yesterday by taking a vote which resulted in a victory for the Democrats.

There are many rumors afloat to-day as to the result. It has been foretold by John Sherman that the President will veto the bill, in that event we may look for a deadlock between the administration and Congress.

Sherman, Evarts and Devins have been attentive listeners to the discussions in the House. After Blackburn had finished his great speech in reply to Garfield a member of the press asked Sherman what Hayes would do if the bill was passed as proposed by the democrats. There is but one thing for him to do was the reply, that is to veto it. Will he have the nerve to do it, asked the press: Yes was the emphatic reply of the Secretary of the Treasury.

A WORD ABOUT THE COMMITTEES.

Speaker Randall will announce his committees on Wednesday next. North Carolina is to have two chairmanships, Scales and Vance. Armfield will probably be placed in the Judiciary committee, Kitchin Public Buildings and Grounds, Steele on Railways and Canals. McCord a new radical member from Iowa yesterday flaunted the bloody shirt in a short northwesterly speech, flourishing in his hand the volumes of outrage testimony taken in North Carolina, which he claimed as authordox. When he touched on North Carolina, the gallant Steele who is as true as his name, gave him an attentive ear and made several efforts to get the floor to reply, but Sparks who had charge of the bill moved to cut off the debate and thus prevented the Western wind-mill from being completely demolished.

Among the distinguished democrats in the United States Senate there is one who deserves more than a passing notice. The gentleman refered to is

SENATOR RICHARD COKE. OF TEXAS,

Who was born on the banks of the beautiful York River, in the old historic town of Williamburg, Va.; was educated at the honored and ancient college of William & Mary, in that place.—After finishing his collegiate course he remove to Texas, and commenced the practice of law at the age of twenty-one, and soon rose to distinction in his profession as a jurist and earnest pleader. He was appointed District Judge, afterwards to the Supreme bench of his adopted State, which position he held until removed by Gen. Sheridan, who was at that time commanding as one of the military

SATRAPS IN TEXAS.

Sheridan removed him because he was in the way of reconstruction under the Sheridan and Shellaberger bill of 1867. He was elected Governor of the State in 1873, by a large majority over his competitor; re-elected in 1876 by a doubly increased majority, the largest ever given in the State to any candidate. He was elected to the United States Senate to succeed Morgan Hamilton, republican. His first speech in the Senate was on the Silver bill, which gave him a wide reputation as a solid thinker and able expounder of his views. He is seldom heard on the floor of the Senate unless matters relating to his State are involved, then he is always heard and receives the closest attention from Senators and spectators. He is modest and retiring, and to some would seem to be cold, but to those who know him well find him to be warm and genial in his disposition, ever ready to assist a friend or deserving person. His manners are gentle and courteous, which are the cardinal points of a brave and true heart.

J. M. H.

HON. W. H. KITCHIN.

THE DYING AGONIES OF RADICALISM DEPICTED.

Threats That Vanish like Empty Bubbles in the air.--The Liberties of the People Demand the Subordination of the Military to the Civil Power.

"Come one, come all, this rock shall fly,
From its firm base as soon as I."

The House being in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and having under consideration the bill (H. R. No. 1) making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, and for other purposes.—

Mr. KITCHIN said:

Mr. CHAIRMAN: I have listened attentively for several days with considerable interest and some surprise at the elaborate and well-digested speeches delivered with so much zeal and earnestness on the other side of the House. If I may be permitted, however, I undertake to say that if you will divest the great number of words spoken of three prominent ideas cropping out through all of the several efforts of distinguished gentlemen to which the House has listened so patiently, you will find an immense number of Anglo-Saxon words gathered together, locked in beautiful grammatical phrase ology, splendid diction, and with very little solid reason or merit. Most of what has been said on the other side is upon the hypothesis or prevailing idea that in the President is concentrated all the sovereign powers of the nation, and that the Government was founded and has been perpetuated for the sole benefit and shield of the Republican party, and that no one not a member of that august body, and not on the stool of repentance asking admission therein, is entitled to the privileges, protection, and benefits of the constitution, and that the much abused terms "Government and Constitution" are only synonyms for "republican party and President." This is a very great mistake. In their passion and zeal for the success of the creeds and theories to which they are wedded, I fear they have allowed their prejudices to overbear their judements. We have been charged on this side of the Hall as revolutionists. The charges or insinuations are utterly untrue in every sense of the word, as well as the charge that we have once attempted to shoot the Government out of existence and now we are attempting to starve it to death. I presume no intelligent gentleman on this floor will listen to such nonsense, not even the honorable gentleman who in the heat of debate gave utterance to such inconsiderate language. It is easy to comprehend the whole scope and scheme of the opposition to the measure now under consideration.

It has been recorded in history that the Southern States were re-constructed. If this is true, and I presume it will not be successfully denied, we have some interest and some reconstructed rights in the public administration of this Government. I make no distinction between northern and southern democrats because the honorable gentlemen include us all in the same category. We are a part of this Government, and have endeavored to act within the limits of the Constitution; nor have we claimed any extraordinary construction for that instrument, insisting and demanding that it shall be construed as its farmers designed and as the best legal minds and ablest constitutional expounders have heretofore construed it. All this furor and fulmination about starving the Government out of existence and revolution is nothing more nor less than the dying agonies of a party who have already read the inscription upon the wall and who are now realizing that the sceptre has departed from Judah and the law-maker from between his feet. Therefore it is not strange that they mourn and make known their deep grief in lamentations to their afflicted brethren who have been compelled by the uprising of an outraged people to relinquish their hold on the national heart from which they derived their life-blood. Neither to us nor to the country have the honorable gentlemen assigned reasons for their desperate efforts against this measure, save and except they say it is not the usual way of repealing statutes and therefore is "revolutionary" and strikes at the heart of the nation. This same clause proposed to be tacked to an appropriation bill was so tacked in 1865 to an appropriation bill and thus became a law, and nothing was heard of revolution then from our friends. The proposition is to repeal it in the same manner as it became a law.

Nothing was heard then from the other side of the House of its criminality and revolutionary tendency by becoming a rider to an appropriation bill; but now the eye that was blind can see the mote in the eyes of others with such perception and penetration as to magnify it into a mountain of monstrous proportions. Mr. Chairman, it is assumed upon the other side of the Hall that the Executive will exercise the veto power in case this bill should pass both Houses in its present shape, and that the result of such action will be to stop the whole Government machinery and thereby destroy the Government by withholding supplies. Unless the other side are in the secrets of the Executive they have neither a moral, legal, nor constitutional right to make such an assumption; but, upon the contrary, every presumption, legal, moral, and equitable, are against such a violent conclusion. Precedents, custom, right, justice, fair dealing, the Constitution, and his oath of office, are all against such an unreasonable and unjust assumption of power on the part of the President. On the other hand, if the Executive has informed his political friends that he will veto this bill, or has even intimated to them that such would be his policy, he is guilty of a great breach of courtesy to the legislative department and it smacks of dictation to the legislative branch of the Government, and, if I mistake not, is in violation of the spirit of the Constitution and his oath of office. If no such information or intimation has been given a great injustice has been indirectly inflicted upon the President in the course of this discussion. To prevent an infringement of the Constitution and to prevent hasty and injudicious legislation it is his imperative duty to fall back upon this extraordinary power (veto) which was granted to him in the Constitution for these purposes and for no other.

But this grant of power has never been resorted to and exercised by any Executive to prevent the repeal of a law demanded by a majority of both Houses since the foundation of the Government, and I cannot believe any honest, intelligent man who has been honored by promotion to the highest position in the gift of fifty millions of people, will so far disregard the will of the people and a majority of both Houses as to exercise this power for the purpose of thwarting, defeating, and contravening the will of the majority, for it could not in this case be used, I apprehend, for any other purpose, because from the very foundation tu the key-stone, acknowledged and declared by both parties and every section, is the "majority rule." This is no unconstitutional or hasty legislation. It was thoroughly considered and canvassed by the last Congress, by the newspapers both North and South, and has been most earnestly, eloquently, and ably discussed and investigated by this Congress. Therefore I conclude there is no constitutional, legal, moral, or equitable obligation resting on the Executive to use the veto power to prevent the repeal of a law that found its way upon the statute-book in a time of great political excitement and emergency, when the Republic was just emerging from the most gigantic and stupendous civil and military strife recorded upon the pages of history or in the annals of the world; when brother had barely ceased to thirst for brother's blood, when section was arrayed and enraged against section, when wild fury and mad passion had been engendered by four years fratricidal and internecine conflict, and when the Republic was extending its arms over mountain into valley, from lake to gulf, from ocean to ocean, to protect its citizens. These are the circumstances under which this act became a law, necessary it may have been then, odious and detestable it is now.

Should an Executive attempt to defeat the express will of a majority of the people without cogent and powerful reasons, he would appear more in the attitude of a tyrant dictating terms to a fallen and conquered foe than the chief ruler of a free and independent people. Should one man assume voluntarily, as it would us in this case, such grave responsibility as to stop the wheels of the Republic, and misfortune should follow, remorse would forever cling to his conscience, and a just and righteous verdict of a proud, intelligent, and independent people would consign him and his party to oblivion's retreat, where the hand of resurrection could never reach them. But it is none of our concern what the Executive will or will not do. Congress is the law making and repealing power, and the Executive the power to have them put into execution, with a supervisor power residing in the judiciary to see that they be constitutional. The honrable gentleman need not remind this House of the civil results that might flow from the anticipated act of the President; it will neither drive nor lead from an honest and faithful discharge of duty; we will perform our duty to the country and let them assume the responsibility of defeating the will of the majority and, if you please, as they say, destroying the Government. I plant myself on this rock and say, in the language of the valiant Fitz-James:

> Come one, come all, this rock shall fly
> From its firm base as soon as I.

These threats vanish like empty bubbles upon the air. It may be the eloquent, vehement, and threatening speeches made on the other side of the House are intended more to infuse political and party fire into the national mind, to madden and poison the national heart against Democratic predominance, now in its infancy, as to this generation, and to aid in building up a centralized Federal power on this continent, than to convince this body that a great wrong and outrage are about to be perpetrated by the predominant party. I suggest to the honorable gentlemen who oppose this measure that such unfounded and pretended reasoning might not affect the great issues pending before the people and it may not carry conviction to the intelligent, patriotic mind North, and that the gentlemen themselves are very serious in the wanton and denant assertions as to the danger to the Union from this side of the Hall Are there not on this side of the Chamber captains, colonels, and generals who stood in the foremost ranks of the Union Army who were reared from the cradle to love, honor, and defend the Union? All this talk about revolution is sheer nonsense, thinner than moonshine. All that is asked is to strike out eight words from the statute to prevent the President from using the Army at the polls on the day of the election. We are told this would destroy the Government. Before this could happen national pride, national manhood, and national patriotism would sweep over this land of ours in a tidal wave and drive the President from the White House and this Congress from the Capitol. Some on this side of the Chamber have been courteously and adroitly reminded that in 1861 they attempted to destroy the Union, and that the dominat party compelled them to desist and return to their first love. This is very ungracious and uncharitable.

Gentlemen of the republican party do not deserve all the honor and glory of a restored Union. Northern democrats, as I can testify, did as noble and gallant fighting as any troops ever did or ever could. As to myself I went with my State, to her I gave my services; for the part I took in the strife I have no apology to offer. But after the conflict ended you of the North restored us to our fathers, and we shook hands in forbearance and love, and agreed not to resurrect the buried memories of the unfortunate and bloody past, and to forgive and forget. In your efforts to save the Union you were actuated by noble and patriotic impulses; we were as honest and sincere. Time and history have demonstrated that you were right and we were wrong. Here the chapter ought to have ended. You declared the Union restored to its former glory and the war numbered with the things that had been. Now, if this is true, why with a fiendish hand reach forth to disturb the sacred bones of the honored dead? Let them sleep on where misfortune has laid them—

> Till it shall be morn in the grave to bid the sleepers rise.

By uplifting in your distempered imaginations the bleeding and mangled forms of your noble and gallant dead will not prolong your lease power. Providence in his inscrutible wisdom and unlimited mercy has decreed your downfall. You have been extremely disobedient to the commands of justice, and your final destruction has been long delayed to give room for repentance and reformation, but they came not, and you must pay the severe penalty of your many transgressions. The order has been issued by the voices of near fifty million of people, and it would be more dignified and becoming to step down and out in silent submission and quietly surrender the control of the nation into other and better hands, who will be required upon conviction, after being tried and found wanting, to follow in your footsteps. You have our sympathies in your sorrows and lamentations over your lost fortunes, blasted hopes, and future uncertainties; but a stern sense of honor and duty to the Union of the States and to the verdict of the people and love for the Constitution constrains us to restrain our sympathy for our fallen brethren and dispense with or release you for a period at least from the responsibility of making laws, and bid you Godspeed in all that is great, noble, and glorious; and I trust, gentlemen, while you are in the minority, you will learn to follow that golden rule, so often departed from in this degenerate age, to do unto others as you would have them do unto you. And let me ask of you in your sober moments to ever remember that the bail you required of the South for her good behavior was excessive in the extreme, the fines you imposed upon us were intolerable, and the punishment you inflicted was both cruel and inhumane.

The honorable gentleman from Maine says, Grant sent the Southerners home from Appomattox saying, 'behave yourselves and I will take care of you.' Had we been put into the hands of the noble and gallant Union soldiers who met us upon a hundred hard-fought battlefields and measured strength and courage with us, the wounds and sores of the war would have long since been healed and forgotten. But we were placed in the hands of politicians who never encountered death or shed any of their precious blood for the life of the Union. And what was the result? Morality, christianity, intelligence, honesty, wealth, and experience were driven from the legislative halls, from the judiciary, the Executive Departments, and every other place of authority throughout the whole South, and there were substituted in their stead the very dregs and scum of nothern and southern society, men without honor, virtue, or one redeeming trait of character, who organized the colored man against his former master and bound him in midnight conclaves under a solemn obligation to support the republican party, resulting in the alienation of the two races who ought to have been friends; and under the leadership of these unprincipled men, blood-suckers, and political buzzards was inaugurated the most gigantic scheme of plunder and despoliation throughout the whole South ever known in this country up to that time, and then General Grant's promise was fulfilled in the same spirit and manner in which the vulture protects the lambs, "covering and devouring them."

And the bad faith with which these carpet-baggers and scalawags acted toward the colored man caused him to spew them out of his mouth, and, thank God, most of them out of the States; and thus the respectable and honest colored men of the South lost confidence in the republican party, as it appears the whole country has; and these are the reasons why you have no party South, and why the South is solid. And another prominent reason why both Houses are democratic to-day is that the people, the fountain from which all power is derived have discovered that the republican party, instead of giving them more freedom, was legislating away and usurping what they had, as is made manifest on this floor by every speaker on the other side of the House. If the doctrine be true, as claimed, that the President has power and that it is his duty to superintend the polls on election days with his Army, with his supervisors and sub-supervisors, and marshals and sub-marshals, in times of profound peace when there is not a hostile foot on the American soil, and that, too, without being called on by the Governors or Legislatures of the States, then, gentlemen, you had as well blot out the States from the maps of your country and have one consolidated government in name as well as in fact, and save the enormous expense of running thirty-eight State governments robbed of their authority and power and stripped of all their reserved rights. Then you will have what the other side of the House demands—a grand consolidated military government hedged in by the lakes and gulfs and the two oceans, with a platoon of soldiers in every neighborhood. I assert, without fear of successful contradiction, that there is but one constitutional way whereby the President of the United States can use the army at the polls in any State, and that is at the request of the Legislature, or the Governor if the Legislature cannot be convened in times of peace, or by the marshals under judicial process.

Mr. Chairman, the gist or gravaman of this measure hangs on the fourth article and fourth section of the constitution of the United States, which reads as follows:

"The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of Government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, and on application of the Legislature or of the executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened) against domestic violence."

Here is a State admitted into the Union under legal and constitutional forms, with a constitution not in conflict with the Constitution of the United States. She elects all her officers, from a constable to a governor. The machinery is put in motion; the day of the next election arrives; not a hostile foot presses her soil; but a riot takes place at the polls. Will any lawyer contend that the President, before the power of the State is exhausted, or before the governor or the Legislature, as the case may be, demands it, can send the army to the State to quell it? If the State has at the time a republican form of Government, then neither President nor Congress can constitutionally interfere unless the Governor or the Legislature should request it, because the State has that which the United States has guaranteed—a republican form of Government. As to the execution of the State laws the President has no power unless called on by the Governor or Legislature. If such power was vested in the President, all any President would have to do to secure his election, or that of a friend, would be to send troops to all the precincts or enough to turn the scales and dictate how each elector should vote, and he need not do thus in so many words, for bayonets speak a language in the hands of soldiers, that cannot be mistaken. I am opposed to the bayonet rule. I want the military subordinate to the civil power, and unless that be so the rights of the people are gone forever.

The President of the United States has no power granted him in the Constitution to aid in the execution of State laws unless required to do so by Stdte authority, and when he attempts it he is without and above the constitution and is a law unto himself; and at once becomes a usurper and a master instead of a servant. State laws are exclusively and absolutely under the control of State authority when they do not come in conflict with the Federal Constitution, and when they are void. Federal laws are under the absolute and supreme control of Federal authority and must be enforced by State officials. Neither can infringe upon the other; both are independent sovereign powers within their constitutional limits. All powers not expressly granted to the General Government are reserved to the people, and no power can be implied; and we find nowhere in the Constitution power given to the President to use the army in the States, except in the fourth article, to guarantee a republican government and defend it against foreign invasion and, at the request of the State, against domestic violence. If it were otherwise there would always be conflict betwen State and Federal authority. If the State law is violated, State courts take jurisdiction and punish; if the Federal law is broken, Federal courts do the same, and each is perfectly independent of the other. If the President has a constitutional right to keep the peace at the polls on election day with the Army, he has the same constitutional right to maintain the peace all over the United States, and all the time; thus we would have two independent sets of officers at the same time to perform the same duty.

One more word and I am done. The gentleman asserted that the South was largely Republican and if protected would send a Republican delegation to this House. This a mistake, and it is one of those of which Talleyrand says, "they are worse than crimes," a mistake which causes a Southern man to call for soldiers to watch his fellow-citizens when they exercise the rights of freemen. And he seems very much outraged because he had no colored men from the South by his side. He lives in a large Republican district in East Tennessee. Why did not the gentleman give us a living witness on this floor of the truth of his doctrine by staying at home and sending a colored gentleman here to occupy his seat? He had the power to do so. The honorable gentleman from Maine, (Mr. Frye,) too, expressed great feeling for his absent colored friends. I say to that gentleman, set us the example by staying home and sending the colored brethren from your district North and we will send five from the South for every one you send from the North. The great beauty and glory of our government consist in its capacity to protect each and all its citizens upon its territory, and under its flag, without infringing the rights of any or enroaching upon the constitution of any State or violating its own. Our form of government stands to-day the wonder and admiration of the civilized world in consequence of its two-fold character.

When the relative rights of our duplex system of government are ingnored or overborne by either the States or Federal Government, then American liberty will perish and the night of political chaos will come down and settle, it may be forver, upon the blest and most hopeful fabric of human government ever reared by our race.

HON. R. F. ARMFIELD.

WHEN THE VETO POWER CAN BE RIGHTFULLY EXERCISED.

The Rock on Which Anglo-Saxon Liberty was Built---"Peace at the Polls---The "Peace That Reigned at Warsaw."

The House being in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and having under consideration the bill (H. R. No. 1) making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, and for other purposes—

Mr. Armfield said:

Mr. Chairman: The Representatives of the people in the two Congresses have declared that the freedom of elections from the control of the Federal Government and the unabridged right of every citizen to a trial by his peers in the Federal courts must be restored; that two of the most dangerous wounds inflicted upon our free institutions by an unhappy civil war must now, after a lapse of more than twelve years of peace, be healed by the hand of legislation. Few of those who have opposed these measures in this debate have denied that they are right in themselves, or that if they could be achieved by the concurrent action of Congress and the Executive it would be "a consummation devoutly to be wished;" but they assume, upon what authority I know not, that this cannot be done, and they attempt to frighten us out of registering the will of those who sent us here by asserting that if we proceed the President will place himself before us like a lion in our path; that rather than allow these laws to be repealed, which are daily eating into the vitals of our Constitution, he will by vetoing the appropriation bills to which they are attached stop the wheels of Government and throw the country and its institutions into chaos.

And then they turn these fearful threats of disaster upon us and charge us with being revolutionists and enemies to the country and its Government; not for what we have done or propose to do, but for what they say the President will do unless we surrender our own convictions of duty and the rights and the liberties of the people to their clamor. Ought we to anticipate any such line of conduct for the President? Ought we not to assume, until the contrary conclusion is forced upon us, that the President is as patriotic as we are, and that he will join us cordially and zealously in our effort in this area of restored good-will between the good men of all sections of the country to repair the ravages which civil war and the passions engendered by it have made upon the fundamental pringles of our Constitution? Or ought we not to assume, for the present at least, that should the President differ from us as to the aptness of the time or appropriateness of the method in which we propose to repeal these laws, yet that he will obey the Constitution which he has sworn to obey both in its letter and its spirit. And that letter and that spirit is, Mr. Chairman, that the President shall veto no law passed by Congress except for one of two reasons: first, that it is unconstitutional; second, that it is hasty or inconsiderate; and no man will, I presume, have the hardihood to assert that it is unconstitutional to repeal a law, be that law in itself good or bad, constitutional or unconstitutional; and it would require almost equal boldness to assert that legislation which has been deliberately enacted by two successive Houses of Representatives of the United States and by one Senate, and after full discussion in the press of the country, is either hasty or inconsiderate.

Mr. Chairman, the things for which we are now contending are neither abstractions nor sentimentalisms; they are the right of trial by impartial, intelligent juries, the rock on which Anglo-Saxon liberty was built, and without which it cannot exist one hour, the last refuge of the citizen from the oppression of the Government and the tyranny of the judge; and the freedom of elections which has given that liberty the power to perpetuate itself in the vigor of perpetual youth.

Take these from our political institutions and you leave nothing worth preserving; you leave them "with a name to live while they are dead." These are rights which, as the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Garfield] said, of the Christian religion, "are too precious to be delegated to anybody." The States and their citizens must hold these against the Federal Government, or they surrender their liberties to its discretion. To require of jurors before they shall be permitted to enter the jury-box to take an oath which few honorable white men, born and resident during the late war between the States in any part of one large division of this Union, is to make of the trial by jury "a delusion and a snare," is to controvert the most effectual safeguard of the rights of a free people into a wicked engine of oppression. To give to the United States Government the right to "keep the peace at the polls" is to give it the power to make, as it has made, that peace the "peace that reigned at Warsaw," a peace sweet to tyrants, but to the liberties of the people the peace of death.

But, Mr. Chairman, we on this side of the House are charged with attempting a revolution of the Government. Such a charge is unfounded and unjust, and the gentlemen on the other side mistake the credulity of the American people when they make it. We attempt no revolution, unless it be revolution by the peaceful methods of the Constitution, sanctioned by the precedents of past legislation in this country and approved by many examples set by both the existing political parties, to repeal laws that, by the confession of the best and wisest men on both sides of this Chamber, are now useless; laws which we and a majority of the American people believe are a standing menace to the existence of our free institutions.

—Revenue receipts $2,150.57 yesterday.

Mr. Moody and the Great Revival in Baltimore.

On Sunday night last Dr. Pritchard, the pastor of the Salisbury street Baptist church, gave his people a lecture on Mr. Moody and his work in Baltimore, which was listened to with a full house. After reading a few verses from the XI chap. of Acts, which contain an account of the revivat at Antioch, the report of which gave so much joy to the church at Jerusalem, the Doctor stated that he had recently attended a great meeting in Baltimore, and preferred to give in a familiar conversational style his impressions of Mr. Moody and his work.

A SKETCH OF MR. MOODY'S LIFE.

Mr. Moody is 43 years old; was born in Massachusetts, brought up in the Unitarian faith, professed faith in Christ when a young man in Boston and joined a Congregationalists church.

Impelled by a desire to do good, he soon began to speak for Christ, but his efforts were so unpromising that his pastor, Dr. Kirk, advised him to desist and leave the talking to older and more gifted persons. Removing to Chicago, he made himself notably useful in working among the lower classes and hard cases of society, in connection with the Young Men's Christian Association. He was soon put in charge of a mission gathered a large Sunday School, to which he is still the nominal superintendent, and was so successful in the chosen field of labor that a large tabernacle was built for him, where he did much good for a number of years.

HIS PERSONAL APPEARANCE.

In person, Mr Moody is about five feet seven inches high, very stout, and very much resembles an English sea captain. His head is large and his neck so short that you would hardly suppose had any, but for the collar he wears. His voice, which not a tenor, is keyed a litter above that of most men, and like the man seems never to be hurt by use. He speaks rapidly and with the most intense earnestness, and there is a magnetism about the man which compels you to listen to every word he says. He is a much better speaker both as to manner and matter than I had been led to suppose. He uses done "for did" generally, and I heard "him" say had ought twice, but in the main he speaks good English, and with great power.

Mr. Moody has never been ordained and does not call his talks sermons, but Bible lectures, and he always has the Bible in hand while preaching. Indeed he seems to rely upon the word of God as the great effective power in his work, and he puts more honor upon God's Word than any preacher I ever heard. His sermons are expositions of Scripture—he chooses a text as the representative of an idea and then reads and comments on a number of passages bearing on the points at issue; and while there seems to be no effort to build up a sermon in the usual methods, he carefully preserves the unity of his subject, and every word spoken or quoted seems to go to the development of the topic in hand.

THE WAY HE GETS UP THE MEETING.

When he first came to Baltimore he asked the ministry who gathered to meet him, to select a layman for each denomination who should be his advisory council. Through this committee also, he privately raised what money was necessary to erect platforms, pay for advertising, &c. No tabernacle was erected in Baltimore, as in other places, but the churches were used of those denominations which united in the work which were most conveniently located. Finding that the ladies would crowd out the men, a central church was selected and for five weeks Mr. Moody preached to two thousand men every day. The crowds having increased so much that hundreds could not be accommodated, tickets were issued one week in advance, and great pains were taken to distribute the tickets so that as many different persons might enjoy the privilege of the meetings as possible.

THE WAY HE CONDUCTS SERVICES.

When the congregation has gathered two or three hymns are sung, and as many prayers offered and then Mr. Moody says: "Let the doors be closed while the Word of God is read." Then usually another hymn is sung and a brief prayer is offered, and he takes his text and preaches about 45 minutes, and closes with a prayer himself. His prayers are most remarkable, and as I listened to his earnest pleadings with God I was reminded of what was said of Luther's words of supplication, "that they were like bolts shot up into the very heart of God."

Then Mr. Moody would say, "While we are singing a hymn, let those who wish to do so retire from the church; those who are willing to remain will engage in a prayer meeting in this room, led by Bro. ——, but those who are concerned about their souls and are willing to be talked and prayed with will please retire to the lecture room as soon as they can." In a moment he and Mr Bliss and other workers jump off the platform and are among the people, talking to any one they meet, and urging the people to go into the inquiry room. When all is quiet Mr. Moody reads a passage of Scripture and explains it, bearing on the way of salvation, and sometimes he asks experienced christians to tell sinners in a few brief words how to be saved, and then he asks the Christians present to talk to the inquirers, and all over the room may be seen men and women, with Bible in hand, trying to lead sinners to Christ. Mr. Moody is here, there, and everywhere, till he gets some suitable person engaged in talking to enquirers, and he walks quietly about, dropping a word here and there, and thus an hour, sometimes two hours are spent in the inquiry meetings.

THE RESULT.

The whole great city of Baltimore has been moved by this work. At first it was stated that Mr. Moody only had power with the lower classes. I saw in his meetings, and in his inquiry meetings, Romanists, High Church Episcopalians, infidels, the wealthiest, most fashionable and worldly minded people of the city, and talked with some who for twenty-five years had belonged to ritualistic churches who were rejoicing in a newly found Saviour.

All the evangelical churches of the city have been greatly helped—the Baptist have probably added to their churches as many as five hundred during the winter, and the work has more power now than at any time since it began.

HIS WONDERFUL ENDURANCE.

There are two or three things about this man which strike me as extraordinary. The first is his power of endurance. He has been preaching five and six times a day in Baltimore for six months, attending inquiry meetings, managing the whole of the great work even in details, and studying five or six hours a day, and yet he seems nearly as fresh and vigorous as when he began. Were I to read of such wonderful physical and mental vigor in romance or history, I should pronounce it false, but I have seen the wonder verified.

Mr. Moody accepts no compensation of any kind for his labors, and there is a mystery about how he is supported. From the best information I could gather, he is supported by one or two men in Chicago.

I regard Mr. Moody as the most remarkable man I have ever seen, and do not donbt but that he is doing more good than any man on the continent.

DAILY NEWS

TUESDAY, - - - APRIL 8, 1879.

RUSSEY & JORDAN PROPRIETORS.

JOHN B. HUSSEY, - - Editor.

GARFIELDS PETTIFOGGING.

The "Act to prevent officrs of the Army and Navy and other persons engaged in the military or naval service of the United States from interfering in elections in the States" was approved Febuary 25th, 1865, by President Lincoln. Senator Powell, of Kentucky, announced his intention to introduce it as early as December 9, 1863, that is, immediately after the opening of the first session of the 38th Congress, and brought it in (as Senate Bill No. 37) on January 5, 1864. The auther of it began by offering two amendments designed to propitiate the majority, both of which were adopted. The first section originllay read:

"That it shall not be lawful for any military or naval officer of the United States, or other person engaged in the civil, military, or naval service of the United States, to order, bring, keep or have under his authority or control any troops or armed men at the place where any general or special election is held in any State of the United States."

Mr. Powell moved to add: "unless it shall be necessary to repel the armed enemies of the United States." He also reduced the penalties affixed to a violation of the prohibition. Senator Pomeroy of Kansas moved to add the further qualification: "or to keep the peace at ths polls," his sole object being he said, to prevent collisions. This was adopted, by Republican votes only and the bill finally passed on the same day by 19 to 13. Still another debate arose on the following day on a motion to reconsider, made by Senator Harlan, which was lost by yeas 19 nays 23. The bill was referred in the House to the Judiciary Committee, which reported it favorably at the next session, on February 22, 1865, when on motion of the chairman, Mr Wilson, of Iowa, it was passed without debate under the previous question by 113 to 18, among the nays being Messrs. Ashley, Winter Davis, Garfield, Kelley and and Thadeus Stevens.

This in brief is the history of the measure which has been so ably and elaborately discussed in the House the past week and which is now being debated in the Senate. Garfield's attempt to saddle it upon the Democretic party is a species of pettifogging characteristic of that christian statesman.

LETTER POSTAGE.

Congress has it in its power to render the mercantile classes especially, and the public generally a service. The rate of letter postage is too high. It should be reduced to two cents.

There is many reasons why this should be done.

Two cents is too high now, as three cents was a few years back. Not to reduce the rate of letter postage is really to add fifty per cent. to the rate of 1868.

The Government has the benefit of the reduction of prices in contractor's charges, official salaries and all other postoffice expenses. It should give the people a corresponding reduction in the postal rate.

Two cents (one penny) is the English rate and pays well.

Every successive reduction in the rate of postage in this country has proven the wisdom of the step by increased receipts to the Government. The introduction of postal cards and their success demonstrates the policy of cheap postage.

A STORMING SPEECH.

We print in the NEWS this morning the stirring speech of Hon. W. H. Kitchin on the Army bill. The sturdy Democrats in the 2nd. District will read it with peculiar gratification, we doubt not. The stalwart Democracy of that District, where the heavy hand of Radical misrule has been so long and so grievously felt, has a bold, fearless, uncompromising and patriotic representative in the 46th. Congress. In Capt. Kitchin the Democratic party has an eloquent advocate and a bold champion.

HARDLY in the history of the Democratic party has it achieved such a victory as it did in the passage of the Army bill in the House, on Saturday. Instead of Democratic defection, the vote shows a Democratic unity that will win the great battle in 1880. "Revolution" is booming. Let it boom.

THE speech of HON. R. F. ASMFIELD, elsewhere printed, is short and to the point. The whole ground is covered.—It is free from passion and declamation. It is solid, logical, truthful, manly.

THE hands of the clock were turned back to 1861, but they forgot the striking apparatus; and so, when the hour arrived, the clock struck 1879. Garfield made the hands lie, but the striker told the truth in spite of him.

IN ONE brief, trenchant sentence the Ohio Greenbacker, Weaver, demolished ten days of Radical oratory. He said—"The people have had enough of Revolution, they want relief." And the Greenbackers all voted that way on the army bill on Saturday.

HAWLEY, of Connetticut, made the most effectual speech in the debate on the army bill. His speech on Friday, in which he belittled the Greenback party drove that party solidly to the support of the Democrats.

L. R. Wyatt.

Has on hand and to arrive.

22,000 lbs. C. R. Bulk side and shoulders.
1,000 bus. prime white corn.
200 bbls. family flour.
300 bus. Haxall Mills bolted meal.
50 sacks Marshall's Liverpool salt.
25 bbls. New Orleans molasses,
10 bbls. sugar house molasses.
20 bbls. sugar, from granulated down.
20 sacks coffee.
20,000 pounds prime Timothy hay.
Early Rose seed potatoes.

Orders filled promptly for seed sweet potatoes.

Above named goods bought right, and will be sold accordingly.

L. R. WYATT.
Wilmington St., opposite Market.

Genteel.

All wool cassimere suits for $8.00, at
R. B. ANDREWS, & Co.,
Clothier and Hatters.

Digest Supreme Court Opinions.

Reported for the News by Walter Clark, Esq., Attorney at Law.

BY SMITH, C. J.

107. Rogers vs. Grant from Northampton,.

The court will not pass upon the sufficiency in form of a plea of the statute of limitation and of the proof offered to support it in the absence of any evidence furnished by the record that the point was taken in the court below or intended to be presented in the appeal.

BY SMITH, C. J.

108. Webb vs. Taylor, from Northampton,

A cause of action against a party for the wrongful taking of personal property can not be joined in an action against the party who has received, and who at the time of bringing the action has possession of the property.

BY SMITH, C. J.

109. Twitty v Logan, from Rutherford.

An order appointing a Receiver can not be sustained where the plaintiff has not an apparent right of action to the property and where it is not alleged or proved that there is danger of waste or injury of the property or its rents and profits.

BY ASHE, J.

110. Williams vs. Green, from Person.

Sec. 96, ch. 45, Batt. Rev., has no application to judgments renuered against administrators appointed before July 1, 1869. Where it does not appear that the plaintiff in a judgment against such administrator has taken proper steps to subject the personal property of such administrator the docketing of the judgment confers no lien upon the defendant's land.

BY ASHE, J.

111. Nowland vs. Black, from Mecklenburg.

Where a date essential to the proper decision of a case can not be ascertained upon an examination of the record, the cause will be remanded at the appellant's costs, that the pleadings may be amended so as to cure the defect, unless it is cured by consent of parties here in which case the cause will be retained.

BY ASHE, J.

112. Scroggins vs Scroggins from Rutherford.

Where it appears that the husband has removed or is about removing his property from the State, the statute allows the wife to file her complaint for divorce and her application for alimony, without regard to the time when the facts alleged, as cause of divorce, may have occurred. This is necessary to prevent her being defeated of her alimony.

It is perfectly competent for the judge below to award the custody of the children or some of them to the mother.

BY ASHE, J.

113. Waring vs Wadsworth from Mecklenbourg.

It is not only competent but it is the duty of the Clerk of the Superior Court to strike out personal judgments rendered in a proceeding for partition, to make equality and to enter them as liens or charges against the shares, and to issue writs of ven. ex. on such reformed judgements. Where the Judge below made an order for such ven. ex. he may have exceeded his authority, but as he only did what the Clerk ought to have done and as in this case a procedendo was also issued to the Clerk there is no error. The statutory lien in a partition, charging the larger shares, is a lien upon such shares into whosoever hands the land may pass.

BY SMITH, C. J.

114. Jones vs Thorne, from Warren.

A party ought not to be harassed by successive motions for an order made in the progress of a cause. when the object of the motion, after full investigation has been refused unless upon facts, thereafter transpiring, which makes essentially a new and different case.

BY SMITH, C. J.

115. State vs. Secrest from McDowell.

The Court will not assume that all the facts proved at a trial are contained in the record sent up and they ought not to be. No more of the evidence should be sent up than such as, relates to the exception, intended to be presented. Hence an exceptions that the record does not establish the corpus delicti, nor the identity of the remains, can not be entertained, it not appearing that the objection was made below.

When the competency of a witness is called in question, it is error to permit him to testify before the facts upon which his competency depend are determined by the court and these facts must be set out in the record. In the absence of any proof of the witness qualifications as an expert in a matter about which he was called on to give, and did give, an opinion the prisoner's objections to the testimony was well taken and it ought not to have been received. For such error in admitting the evidence there must be a venire de novo.

BY DILLARD, J.

116. Carmer vs. Evers, from Wake.

A writ of recordari, though not in terms addressed to the justice who tried the case, if served on him and he sends up his proceeding is legally sufficient. The non-payment of the justice's fees is not a valid objection, and he alone has the right to urge and act upon it. The failure to give bond can be, and in this case was, remedied by the judge, allowing it to be filed in his court nunc pro tunc. A warrant of attachment served on a debtor to the defendant, either with or without a certificate given of the amount, is merely a security for such sum as the plaintiff may recover, and does not subject such person to have judgment taken against him in the pending cause, but only to a separate action for its recovery. Such judgment would be erroneous, and where there is no laches entitles the garnishee to a recordari. The legal effect of the service of the attachment on the debtor to the defendant is to confer a lien on anything due by such debtor to the defendant and prevent any alteration of the state of the account between them.

NOTICE.—The order heretofore made by the executive committee, appointing Tuesday night. April 15th, as the time of meeting for the conventions of the several wards to nominate candidates for Aldermen, is hereby changed so that the conventions will be held on Friday night, April 11th, at the places indicated in first order.

R. G. DUNN, Ch'mn.
RALEIGH, April 5, 1879.

Unheard of Bargains!

Who tries his best to please his friends
And in his labors never ends,
Bargains he'll give you when you call
For No. 10 is all and all.
Of other houses you hear them talk;
In Fayetteville street just take a walk
And only ask for No. 10,
Kept by the most ingenious of men,
And when his friends by chance drop in
Then forth he comes, Lord what a grin,
And to their wondering eyes displays
Such heaps of brackets and window shades.
His pictures are exposed to public view
And a variety of cord to suspend them too,
His looking glasses and toilet cases
Will help adorn your forms and faces;
Picture frames and mouldings too
In great variety, black, brown and blue.
His window cornices and lambrequins fine,
Will make your rooms and parlor shine.
Perforated mottoes, and white holly baskets.
And every other sort of stuff,
Of which he hopes to have enough.
So now he bids you all adieu
And wishes a happy new year too,
And not forget
C. C. CLAWSON,
No. 10 Fayetteville St.

Call at Watson's

For your groceries, they are not only cheap but the best.

"Tracked by a Ventriloquist"

THE FIRESIDE COMPANION, No. 398, With Supplement, will be issued
THURSDAY, APRIL 3RD.

It will contain the opening chapters of a most fascinating detective story, entitled:
"Tracked by a Ventriloquist."
By the Author of "Old Sleuth, the Detective."

The Supplement will contain an installment of James Payn's new story, "Under One Roof," also an installment of Miss Braddon's new story, "The Cloven Foot." It will also contain an excellent piece of music from "H. M. S. Pinafore," "A Maiden Fair to See."

Street's National Hotel,

CAPITOL SQUARE,
RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA.

S. R. STREET & SON,
OWNERS AND PROPRIETORS.

OVERLOOKS UNION AND CAPITOL SQUARE,

Finest Park in the State, and open at all times to Guests of the House.

THE GASTON HOUSE,
NEW BERNE, N. C.,
S. R. STREET & SON, Proprietors.
S. R. STREET, SR. WM. J. STREET.
april 2-3m

TRY US!

J. A. BRAGASSA,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
CONFECTIONER
AND
Candy Manufacturer,
NO. 16 FAYETTEVILLE STREET.
RALEIGH, N. C.,

Keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of the finest
FRENCH AND PLAIN CANDIES.
☞ City and surrounding merchants would do well to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. april 2-tf

REDUCTION OF PRICES!
—THE—
GRAND PACIFIC HOTEL,
CHICAGO.

The Finest Ventilated Hotel in America.

And one of the Largest (having over 500 Rooms, 250 en-suite, with Baths and Closets attached) and Most Elegantly Furnished Hotels in this country.

TERMS.—ROOOMS WITH BOARD, $3.00 to $3.50 per Day. Baths and Parlors Extra.

A reduction from the above prices to parties remaining a week or more.

John B. Drake & Co.,
Proprietors.
april 2-eod3t

GRAND BENEFIT AT
METROPOLITAN HALL,
FOR THOMPSON'S
Silver Cornet Band,
On Friday and Saturday Nights, April 4th and 5th,

Including a MATINEE at 2 o'clock SATURDAY EVENING.

This Benefit has been tendered by the Proprietor of the Southern Museum at the special request of leading citizens of Raleigh who desire to bring their families to see their Meritorious Exhibition—moral in every respect. Don't fail to bring your families and children, and enjoy a select and laughable entertainment. For particulars see bills and posters.

ADMISSION:

General Admission	15 cents.
Reserved Seats	25 "
Gallery	10 "

Reserved seats for sale at Hoartt's Drug Store, without extra charge. ap 2-td

W. C. & A. B. STRONACH,
GROCERS,
April 1st, 1879.

We are daily adding to our list of fine Groceries, Coffees and Teas, and think we can offer to the Trade and consumers the finest stock ever displayed in this market. We have in store to-day a line of TEAS from which we will be pleased to send samples to any one desiring to purchase. We have any and everything in Tea, from a Twankey at 25c. to a Fine Gunpowder at $1.00 per lb. We have just received to-day a

COSTA RICA COFFEE,

which for strength and flavor we don't think can be surpassed. We offer this coffee both roasted and ground. If you wish something really good give it a trial.

FARINACEOUS GOODS

In these days, when nine out of every ten men you meet are troubled with Dyspepsia, the question arises, "What shall we Eat?" The most eminent physicians in this and all other countries recommend a Farinaceous diet. To meet this want we keep at all times a first-class line of Imported and Domestic Oatmeal, Crushed and Cracked Wheat, Tapioca and Farina, which we sell by package, or in quantities to suit the buyer. We keep also an excellent article of Graham Flour, ground at the Patapsco Mills and packed in 10½ pound sacks.
april 2-tf

Valuable Roanoke Land FOR SALE.

BY decree of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, we will sell at the courthouse door in Jackson, Northampton county, N. C.

On Tuesday, June 3, 1879,

that valuable tract of land in said county of Northampton, known as "POLENTA," containing

2,300 Acres, More or Less,

adjoining lands of Dr. Jacobs and others.

TERMS: One-third cash; balance in one and two years, with interest.

JNO. DEVEREUX,)
WALTER CLARK,) Comm'rs.
April 3—2m

Stronach & Allcott have just received car loads of hay, and a large lot of meal, which they will sell lower than the lowest.

Dread and despair fall upon the community when a terrible epidemic, like the cholera or yellow fever, suddenly desolates our homes: yet, all the while, a more insidious, but no less fatal foe, enters thousand of households every year and carries off the flower of the family in the early flush of manly youth and budding womanhoods People call it presumption, "decline." It is not, in most cases, the tuberculer phthisis or consumption of the lungs, which is the peculiar malady in climates like those of that British Islands and New England, but a general decay or arrest of the vital processes of nutrition. All the doctors agree that there is no remedy for this but COD LIVER OIL but they are constantly met by the obstacle of inability on the part of the patient to swallow or retain it. This repulsion is entirely overcome by SCOTT'S EMULSION OF THE OIL with the HYPOPHOSPHITES OF LIME AND SODA which is agreeable to the taste and the most nutrient and tonic for the advanced and drain

POLICE YOUR PREMISES!

Attention is called to Sections 3d and 4th, chapter IX, City Ordinances, relating to nuisances.

B. C. MANLY, Mayor.
April 1-1w—

Farm Wagons.

We have the
LARGEST STOCK
of our own manufacture) of Wagons Carts &c., in North Carolina. We use none but

Extra Qualities of Material

At our wagon works. And we respectfully solicit an inspection of our wagons and carts Our assortment comprises every size of WAGONS from them the lightest

ONE-HORSE TO THE HEAVEST
SIX-HORSE &c.

We warrant all our work and make prices as low as the lowest. Repairing done a owest rates.

JULIUS LEWIS & CO.,
HARDWARE MERCHANTS,
Fisher Building, RALEIGH, N.
Wagon works East Hagrettr steet.
feb 27-tf

J. J. THOMAS.
—OFFERS—
Guano and Supplies
For Farmers.

In stock and arriving
2000 Sacks Allison & Addison's Complete Cotton Manure.
2000 Sacks High Grade Acid Phosphate.
Sulphate Ammonia and Nitrate Soda.
BULK MEAT, CORN MEAL, OATS, HAY, FLOUR,
NEW CROP CUBA AND NEW ORLEANS
MOLASSES.
SUGAR of all grades, COFFEE. PLUG AND SMOKING TOBACCO. All of which will be sold low for

Cash or on Crop Time.

Personal attention given to the sale of Cotton, and for those who may wish to hold, I have ample storage room and will make
LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES
with low rate of interest and storage charges
J. J. THOMAS,
COTTON AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 8 Martin Street,
march 7 tf RALEIGH N. C.

TO THE PUBLIC.

It will gratify the many friends and customers of the house of Petty & Jones to know that its affairs are in sound and healthy condition.

They have always, are now doing, and will continue to pay one hundred cents in the dollar. (10 cents to $10).

They set their faces like flint to do this as a matter of high commercial principle

They challenge the praise approbation and patronage, of all people who love fair and square dealing and cheap goods.

They are doing a largely increasing and increased business.

Their JOBBING TRADE has showed a large advance.

They have sold more goods by the case, package, and piece, the past season than ever before.

The management is strictly on the plan of the large and successful dry goods houses of our large cities.

They buy often At first hands Pay cash and are receiving new goods every week.

They will from this time be in receipt of a varied assortment of select goods of the best makes suitable for the market to which they invite the attention and inspection of buyers, wholesale and retail.

L. H. YEARGAN,
R. E. PETTY,
T. N. JONES.

A. M. LEWIS. GEO. V. STRONG.
LEWIS & STRONG,
Attorneys at Law.
RALEIGH, N. C.,

Will practice in the Supreme and Federal Courts of the State. Will attend regularly the Superior Courts of Wake, Franklin, Johnston, Wayne, Wilson and Lenoir, and also any other Courts where their professional services may be specially required.
The Law School of Judge Strong will receive his strict attention as heretofore.
feb 28-1m

H. J. Myers,
Dealer in Fine Liquors
—AND—
DOMESTIC & IMPORTED CIGARS.
FAYETTEVILLE STREET,
Between Gulley's and the Citizens National Bank, Hardin & Grimes old stand.

The following fine brands of liquors are kept constantly on hand:
Old Nectar 1840 Whiskies,
Gibson XXXX "
Gibson XXX "
Robertson County, (6 years old.)
Old Kentucky Rye, (5 " ")
Old Hennessy Brandy. Imported stock.
Genuine Port Wine, Our own importation.
Schiedam Gin, very fine.
Blackberry Brandy, (4 years of age.)
Apple Brandy, (4 " ")
Old N. C. Corn Whisky, Sweet Mash.

Also will have in stock, Imported Ales, Porters. Dublin, stout, Milwaukee and St. Louis bottled Lager Beer, Champagnes and Wines of all descriptions too numerous to mention
Attached to my establishment, I have added a Retail

Cigar and Tobacco Department.

In which can be found all brands of DOMESTIC and HAVANA CIGARS.
CIGARETTES, Hall's "Behind the Scenes."
" " "Between the Acts"
" Kinney's "Sweet Caporal"
and a full line of Smoking and Fine Chewing Tobacco,
I have contracted with Mr. Leopold the well known cigar manufacturer of Raleigh, to furnish me with some of his celebrated and reliable brands of cigars, and hope by patronizing home industries, and catering for the citizens in general of Raleigh, (the finest goods to be obtained in the world) to deserve a portion of their patronage.
March 21-3m.

R. F. Jones & Co.,
RALEIGH, N. C.
AGENTS FOR
TOM COOPER'S
Laurel Valley
CENTENNIAL OLD RYE
—AND—
WHEAT WHISKEY
a large lot
ALWAYS ON HAND FROM TWO TO FOUR YEARS OLD
universally acknowledged to be
THE FINEST WHISKY MADE
IN THE SOUTH. PERSONS WISHING
Strictly Pure Spirits
FOR MEDICAL AND OTHER URPOSES
can get any size package
From 3 to 50 Gallons.
By addressing T. N. COOPER, Eagle Mill P. O. Iredell county, N. C.; or R. F. JONES No. Raleigh, N. C

More Goods
AND
Cheap Goods
Arriving daily at the Busy Store of
CHRISTOPHERS & SORRELL
HARGETT STREET.

We are receiving daily all kinds of Groceries, which we intend to sell cheap for CASH.

SEED OATS.

Another Car Load just arrived of the finest Seed Oats brought to the City. Call and examine them.

ONION SETTS AND OTHER SEEDS
on hand, wholesale and retail.

FLOUR! FLOUR!!
Car Load of Flour and Meal just received.

MEAT MARKET
Always supplied with the finest Beeves and Pork Sausage a specialty. In fact everything kept in a first class Grocery Store.

PLOUGH! PLOUGH!!
Call and see our New Patent Raleigh No. 4 Plough, the best Plough made we are the sole Agents for the city.

Just Arrived:

Fresh Bolted Virginia Meal,
Prime Timoth Hay,
Ely Rose Potatoes,
and Seed Oats.
—:o:—
Sugar, Coffee, Molasses,
Bacon, Lard, Flour,
Soap, Starch, Soda,
and Canned Goods.

Farmers Supplies & Fertilizers,
Lowor
CASH OR ON TIME.
Prices quoted on application.
M. T. LEACH & CO.,
RALEIGH, N. C.
march 1-tf.

MEXICAN & TRADE DOLLARS

We hereby notify the public that we are taking in trade Mexican dollars at 80 cents and Trade Dollars at 95 cents. so now is the time to save money by coming to
OAK CITY GROCERY,
No. 45 Wilmington Street.

A fine lot of choice hams, shoulders, beef tongues and pigs feet, just received at
OAK CITY GROCERY.

Another lot of apple, peach and quince Butter, just received at
Oak City Grocery,
More of that beautiful Golden Syrup at 60 cents per gallon at
OAK CITY GROCERY.
march 11 4w-tf.

Nice Goods, Nice Goods.

Just received, Spiced Pig's Feet, Hams, Bologna Sausage, Fresh Crackers, Baldwin Apples, Early Rose, Peerless and Chili Red Irish Potatoes at
OAK CITY GROCERY,
No. 45 Wilmington St.

Also a beautiful line of Market, Clothes, Hampers and other Baskets, at
Oak City Grocery,
No. 45 Wilmington St.

The nicest Flour at bottom prices, embracing Orange Grove, Chesapeake, North Point, Howard Mills and Ridge Mills by the pound, sack or barrel, at
Oak City Grocery
at No 45 Wilmington

ND SOUR STOMACH POSITIVE CURED
By that Wonderful Remedy
ANTI--DYSPEPTIC DROPS,
If you are a sufferer get a bottle, and be cured.
IT HAS NOT ITS EQUAL. PRICE 75 CENTS
Sold by all Druggists.
PURCELL, LADD & CO.
apr 6-d-awly

AUCTIONEER'S NOTICE.

All business intrusted to the undersign will receive prompt and personal attention
J. M. MATTHEWS,
17-3m Fayetteville, N. C

TUTT'S PILLS.
SYMPTOMS OF A
TORPID LIVER.

Loss of Appetite, Bowels costive, Pain in the Head, with a Dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulderblade, fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness; Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Yellow Skin, Headache generally over the right eye, Restlessness with fitful dreams, highly colored Urine.

IF THESE WARNINGS ARE UNHEEDED, SERIOUS DISEASES WILL SOON BE DEVELOPED

TUTT'S PILLS

are especially adapted to such cases, a single case effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer.

A NOTED DIVINE SAYS:

DR. TUTT:—Dear Sir: For ten years I have been a martyr to Dyspepsia, Constipation and Piles. Last Spring your Pills were recommended to me. I used them (but with little faith). I am now a well man, have good appetite, digestion perfect, regular stools, piles gone, and I have gained for 7 pounds solid flesh. They are worth their weight in gold.
REV. E. L. STAFFORD, Louisville, Ky.

The first effect of TUTT'S PILLS is to Increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced.

Dr. J. F. HAYWOOD,
OF NEW YORK, SAYS:—
"Few diseases exist that cannot be relieved by restoring the Liver to its normal functions, and for this purpose no remedy has ever been invented that has as happy an effect as TUTT'S PILLS."
SOLD EVERYWHERE. PRICE 25 CENTS.
Office 35 Murray Street, New York.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a Natural Color, acts Instantaneously, and is as Harmless as spring water. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1.
Office, 35 Murray St., New York.

45 Years Before the Public.
THE GENUINE
DR. C. McLANE'S
CELEBRATED
LIVER PILLS
FOR THE CURE OF
Hepatitis, or Liver Complaint,
DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.

PAIN in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increases on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for rheumatism in the arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels in general are costive, sometimes alternative with lax; the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight, dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few of them existed, yet examination of the body, after death, has shown the LIVER to have been extensively deranged.

AGUE AND FEVER

DR. C. MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS, IN CASES OF AGUE AND FEVER, when taken with Quinine, are productive of the most happy results. No better cathartic can be used, preparatory to, or after taking Quinine. We would advise all who are afflicted with this disease to give them a FAIR TRIAL.

For all bilious derangements, and as a simple purgative, they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Every box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

The genuine McLANE'S LIVER PILLS bear the signatures of C. MCLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrappers.

Insist upon having the genuine DR. C. MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name *McLane*, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

A few nights since I gave my son one dose of the Worm Oil, and the next day he passed sixteen large worms. At the same time I gave one to my little girl, four years old, and she passed eighty-six worms from four to fifteen inches long.
W. F. PHILLIPS.

Worm Oil for sale by Druggists generally. Prepared by E. S. LYNDON, Athens, Ga. Price 25 cents. Ware's Alley

THE
OVAL CAKE
COLGATE & CO'S
"NEW"
SOAP.
SAVES WASTE.
FOR LAUNDRY USE.

LAGER BEER

I respectfully call the attention of my friends patrons and the public generally of the South to
MY NEW, UNADULTERATED AND HEALTHY LAGER,
brewed purely of malt and hops, by the Vienna method and expressly for exportation
JACOB SEGER
2315 German street, Baltimore, Md.
d-ly

THE GENUINE
DR. C. McLANE'S
Celebrated American
WORM SPECIFIC
OR
VERMIFUGE.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

THE countenance is pale and leaden-colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semicircle runs along the lower eye-lid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others, entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy, not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist,
DR. C. MCLANE'S VERMIFUGE
will certainly effect a cure.

IT DOES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY
in any form; it is an innocent preparation, *not capable of doing the slightest injury to the most tender infant.*

The genuine DR. MCLANE'S VERMIFUGE bears the signatures of C. MCLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrapper.
—:o:—

DR. C. McLANE'S
LIVER PILLS

are not recommended as a remedy "for all the ills that flesh is heir to," but in affections of the liver, and in all Bilious Complaints, Dyspepsia and Sick Headache, or diseases of that character, they stand without a rival.

AGUE AND FEVER.

No better cathartic can be used preparatory to, or after taking Quinine.

As a simple purgative they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Each box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

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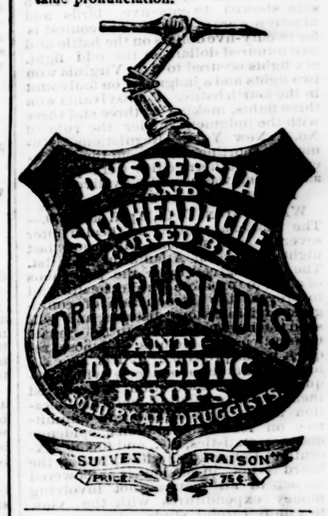
Insist upon having the genuine Dr. C. MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name *McLane*, spelled differently but same pronunciation.



It is an excellent corrective of Indigestion I have used it with prompt beneficial results.

Rev. Dr. Mangum, Prof. Univ. of N. C.

I concur with Bishop Doggett in his estimate of the Vest Pocket Cure.

Rev. Drs. Jeter, Broaddus, Dickinson, (Bap.)

It is endorsed by the direct personal testimony of men of national fame and strictness of speech. It is not too much to say that no medicine ever had such support in its favor as a specific. The word of any one of the eminent divines who underwrite this anti-dote to dyspepsia has deserved weight. Their united witness join with the experimental use and approval of the preparation by well-known physicians, removes all doubt. It is beyond question, a wonderful therapentical agent.—Baptist Religious Herald, Va

Chaplain Randolph Macon College, Va.

Many cases of Dyspepsia within my knowledge have been cured by it. Cramps, Colics, Headaches and all sorts of pains from indigestion yield promptly to it. The cures of this sort are innumerable.

Rev. R. L. Dabney, L. L. D. Ham. Sid. Col., Va.

It is highly esteemed here by the regular Medical Faculty and the people. It is excellent for indigestion and a valuable Cathartic and have been difficult to get since the cessation of the war. Sold by druggists generally. In Raleigh, by
Purcell, Ladd & Co., and
Williams & Haywood.
march 14-tf.

Rev. B. F. Woodward, P. E., Na. Conf,

About twelve years I suffered from Dyspepsia. I fully agree with this remedy, I gave that first Anti Dyspeptic I could get anything with immunity. I am sure I am indebted to this medicine for what of health and activity I have had for the last sixteen years. I have known many since to be relieved by its use.

Rev Robert W. Watts, A. M., Va.

I have used the mixture in my family for years, and have taken it for a dyspepsia Colic, which threatened my life, and was cured, eating anything without hurt. I have recommended it to others suffering with happy results. It is the best tonic and corrective I ever knew. For protration from Dyspepsia or Liver Disease it is invaluable.

J. D. Eggleston, M. D., Va.

It is a highly valuable remedy, and is more extensively used than any single article in the whole list of medicines, so far as I observed in my practice, for all the complaints it pacifies from indigestion, I use it and recommend it.

Editor Richmond Christian Advocate.

This remedy is of rare virtue. I have seen Dyspepsia cured completely by it. It seems to be an antidote to a "National Disease." The ingredients are not known to the apothecaries and have been difficult to get since the cessation of the war. Sold by druggists generally. In Raleigh, by
Purcell, Ladd & Co., and
Williams & Haywood.
march 14-tf.

DAILY NEWS

TUESDAY, - - - - APRIL 8, 1879.

Martin & Osborne.

Just received at their grain and feed store Western North Carolina R. R. depot.
1000 bus. Oats.
1000 " Corn.
20000 lbs Timothy Hay.
20000 " N. O. Hay.
20000 " Meal.
1 car load of Shingles,
Promptly delivered any where in the city.

Roller Skating.

The skating Rink will be open this week on Tuesday and Friday nights only.

Memorial Association.

The annual meeting of this Association will be held on April 7th, at the Yarborough House, at 5 o'clock, p. m.
By order of the President,
S. A. PARTRIDGE, Sec.

Wholesale Store.

Messrs. Latta & Myatt have on hand and to arrive—
300 sacks "L. & M." Family Flour.
50 " "98" " "
200 " "XX" " "
25 bbls. Patapsco and Orange Flour.
40 sacks N. C. Flour.
700 bushels corn.
900 " meal (Virginia bolted).
20,000 lbs. bulk C. R. sides.
2,000 " bacon and shoulders.
1,000 " canvassed and uncanvassed hams.
4000 lbs. N. C. hams and shoulders.
40 bbls. new crop Cuba molasses.
35 " New Orleans "
35 " "Queen Bee" Syrup.
2,200 lbs. bucket, tub and tierce lard.
45 bags Rio Coffee.
20 bbl. "yellow" sugar.
15 " "A." and "C." sugar.
5 " Granulated "
All of which will be sold low. Send for samples and price list. Latta & Myatt, Wholesale Grocers.

In alll diseases of the kidneys the best known remedy is the regular use of the famous Buffalo Lithia water from spring number 2. It acts promptly and effectually, does not differ in taste from other waters and to those who suffer from kindney complaints it is an indispensible necessity. For sale by all first class druggist.

For Rent.

A dwelling house in the city of Raleigh. Seven rooms, in good repair with necessary out houses. For particulars apply to W. H. Pace, Attorney at Law.

Gun and Locksmiths.

Brockwell & King, near the rear of the U. S. Court House, on Salisbury street, are prepared to repair in firsiclass style, Breech-loading and Muzzle-loading Shot Guns and fire arms of every description. They also repair Door Locks, Trunk Locks, and locks of all patterns, Umbrellas, Parasols, Fluting machines, and everything in the line of small hardware, either brass, steel or iron. Sign and Bell hanging a specialty. Orders from a distance will receive special attention. Keys fitted w residences on short notice. All work atarranted.

Our country is getting to be fearfully alarming, the average of life being lessened every year, without any reasonable cause, death resulting generally from the most insignificant organ. At this season of the year especially, a cold is such a common thing that in the hurry of every day life we are apt to overlook the dangers attending it and often find too late that a fever or lung trouble has already set in. Thousands lose their lives in this way every winter, while had Boschee's German Syrup been taken, a cure would have resulted, and a large bill from a doctor been avoided. For all diseases of the throat and lungs, Boschee's German Syrup has proved itself to be the greatest discovery of its kind in medicine. Every Druggist in this country will tell you of its wonderful effect. Over 950,000 bottles sold last year without a single failure known.
d&w tf.

Just the Place.

Loader the tailor has won an enviable reputation in his business, and deserves it, for the style, fit and material of his suits are not excelled. When to this is added moderate charges, it is not surprising that his rooms over Tucker's store are often visited by customers. Pay him a visit and inspect his stock and you will be pleased with prices and goods.

OLD, TRIED, AND TRUE.

People are getting acquainted—and those who are not ought to be—with the wonderful merits of that great American Remedy, the

MEXICAN Mustang Liniment,

FOR MAN AND BEAST.

This liniment very naturally originated in America, where Nature provides in her laboratory such surprising antidotes for the maladies of her children. Its fame has been spreading for 35 years, until now it encircles the habitable globe.

The Mexican Mustang Liniment is a matchless remedy for all external ailments of man and beast.

To stock owners and farmers it is invaluable.

A single bottle often saves a human life or restores the usefulness of an excellent horse, ox, cow, or sheep.

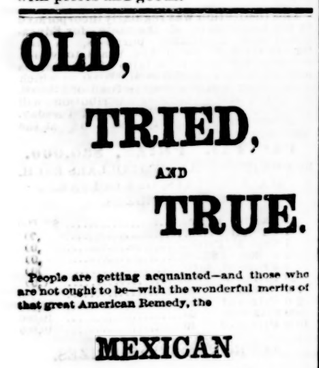
It cures foot-rot, hoof-ail, hollow horn, grub, screw-worm, shoulder-rot, mange, the bites and stings of poisonous reptiles and insects, and every such drawback to stock breeding and bush life.

It cures every external trouble of horses, such as lameness, scratches, swinny, sprains, founder, wind-gall, ring-bone, etc., etc.

The Mexican Mustang Liniment is the quickest cure in the world for accidents occurring in the family, in the absence of a physician, such as burns, scalds, sprains, cuts, etc. and for rheumatism, and stiffness engendered by exposure. Particularly valuable to Miners.

It is the cheapest remedy in the world, for it penetrates the muscle to the bone, and a single application is generally sufficient to cure.

Mexican Mustang Liniment is put up in three sizes of bottles, the larger ones being proportionately much the cheapest. Sold everywhere.



MEDICINES.

VEGETINE

Purifies the Blood, Renovates and Invigorates the Whole System.

ITS MEDICAL PROPERTIES ARE

Alterative, Tonic, Solvent

AND DIURETIC.

Vegetine Vegetine Vegetine

DAILY NEWS

TUESDAY, - - - APRIL 8, 1879.

Weather Report.

WASHINGTON, April 4.

For the South Atlantic States, warmer, clear or partly cloudy weather, variable winds, mostly from northwest to southwest, stationary or higher pressure.

THE CITY.

——A new issue of stamps.

——Better times are ahead.

——Two marriages in high life are booked for April, and one for the 1st of May.

——The Supreme Court has given Secrest a new trial on a very technical objection. See Digest.

——The trial of the action brought against the W. & W. R. R. Co. by the Administrator of the late Hon. Ed. Conigland, for his killing by the said Railroad, began at Jackson yesterday.

The Chemicals.

The Chemical Fire Company met last night and unanimosly elected Mr. Frank H. Heartt Foreman of the company. Mr. Ben. K. Staunton was elected Treasurer. By invitation of Mr. Heartt, the boys then adjourned to his Drug store where he tendered a more substantial acknowledgment of the honor conferred.

U. S. Commissioner's Court.

Matthew Gimberly appeared before Mr. Commissioner Purnell on charge of illicit distilling in Cedar Fork township. The warrant as to him was dismissed and he was made a witness in another case.

Ramsey Tyson Mills and Joseph Mills were arraigned for same offence. Tyson was required to give bond $1000 for his appearance at June term. Joseph having been under a previous bond of $1000 was required to give $200 more.

Accidental Shooting.

M. E. Norris a Raleigh printer met with an accident in Goldsboro Sunday night. While handling a Smith & Weston pistol the cartridge cap and the hammer got tangled and a No. 1 ball passed through the palm of his hand. He says he did not become aware of the accident until after he had gone to bed later in the night. He experienced no pain at the time the pistol was discharged nor did any blood ooze from the wound

His attention was called to it by a sudden, and unexpected pain in the palm of his hand. Examination showed that a ball had passed through the center of his hand. The wound is not serious and it is believed Mr. Norris will recover at an early day.

County Commissioners.

The regular monthly meeting of the Board was in session yesterday. All the Commisoners present.

W. H. Hamilton, a blind confederate soldier was recognized by the the Board and the Probate Judge required him to certify to the same in order to secure him the amount appropriated by the General Assembly for such cases.

Relief from the payment of erroneous taxation was granted in certain cases, also exemption from work on public roads and the payment of poll tax on account of physical inability.

Mr. A. B. Lassiter was appointed a constable in New Light vice H. B. Emery resigned.

The Superintendent of the Poor House drew $200 for the support of the poor.

Considerable business affecting the outside poor and the schools was transacted.

Hereafter all accounts against the Poor House must be presented to the Board and when approved by the Superintendent shall be paid by the Treasurer.

Geo. H. Snow Esq., was elected Attorney for the Board.

Several accounts for repairing and building bridges and keeping away rafts from the same were ordered to be paid.

The clerk of the Superior Court returned to the County Board an order for $96,20, being costs in a case which were paid by a defendant since the order was issued. The script was destroyed.

The Board adjourned until to-day at 10 o'clock a. m.

Messrs. Heller Bros.

Not the least among the leading firms in the city is that of the regular boot and shoe house of Messrs. Heller Bros. In the spring of 1876 Mr. G. Heller came to Raleigh to lay the foundation for an enterprise devoted exclusively to the boot and shoe trade. He started by reducing the price on shoes, was very careful to sell reliable goods and made a liberal use of advertising. It was but a short time before the people of Raleigh and the surrounding country began to patronize the house. It soon became well known that if you wanted a good shoe at a low price Heller Bros., regular shoe store was the place to make your purchase. The business of the house has been most satisfactory, as Mr. Heller remarked to the reporter—our business has been fully as good as we expected. It is a great convenience to the people of Raleigh to have a first class boot and shoe store from which to make their selections, and if they are wise they will give this house a liberal share of their patronage. Mr. Heller is now receiving a full stock of spring goods. The latest style for gentlemen is the London toes; for ladies, fine box toes and heelplate French kid boots. His stock comprises all the latest and most fashionable styles. The house still sticks to its old motto "a good shoe at a low price" and their success proves the motto to be a good one. Mr. Heller is a gentleman of very affable manners and he has such an inviting way about him that the reporter took another opportunity to get at the solution of a vexed problem now agitating the mind of the northern people: "What is the meaning of the walking match mania up north?" "I don't know I'm sure. Why do you ask?" "I thought it was a job on the part of the boot and shoe men to increase the sale of shoes." "That's too thin. But I must wait on my customer. Call again; call again."

The "Bloody Fifth" Again.

Correspondence of the NEWS.

I desire to say, in reply to the fizzle of "Workingmen," which appeared in the NEWS of Friday last, the author is "muchly" mistaken, if he thinks he can withdraw the support which is marshalled, and standing shoulder to shoulder to the gentlemen put forward by "Many Mechanics." The assault is unwarranted, and was instigated by personal enmity, against one, at least, of the gentlemen referred to. To say that the allusion to one of them as a "Virginian" is absurd, would be but a mild expression of what it deserves. If twenty-three years residence in a State don't give a native born American all the rights of citizenship, in the name of common sense and justice what does! The "Virginian" referred to has always been identified with the workingmen of the Fifth Ward, and if elected, as he will be, by that class of his fellow-citizens, will make a nable and faithful representative.

As to the attack on the other gentleman whose name has been brought forword for re-election, I will only say, the voters of the Fifth Ward, workingmen and other men are the best judges of his fitness and fidelity to their interests, and will express that judgment on the day of election, by re-electing him, and by running him considerably more ahead of the ticket than before.

BONE-AND-SINEW.

——Sam Williams, a colored train hand fell between two freight cars yesterday, and his body was caught under the trucks and crushed to death. His mangled remains will be buried to-day.

Military at Cost.

My entire stock of pattern hats and bonnets. Rushes laciés and ribbons at cost. W. O. WOLFE.
Formerly Miss C. C. Hill.

Crackers and Cakes.

In large quantities at Watson's cheap grocery store.

You Will Find

It to your interest to call at Watson's grocery store and examine his stock and prices, he will not be excelled in either prices or quality of goods.

Standard.

Patapsco Flour,
Patapsco Baking Powder.

Bolted Virginia Meal,
Orange Grove Extra Flour.

Prime Timothy Hay,
Marshall's Liverpool Salt.

Clear Rib Bulk Meat,
Egerton's Scotch Snuff.

For sale at wholesale by
W. H. DODD.

For Sale

Two hundred and fifty pounds of live geese feathers. They are nice and will be sold low. Apply to Latta & Myatt, Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants.

To Close the Season.

Spring overcoats, light in weight, but dark and genteel in color. Prices reduced to $6.50. R. B. Andrews & Co., Clothiers and Hatters.

Lien Bonds.

Send to the News Job Office for your Lien Bonds and Chattel Mortgages. The best forms at the lowest price. Make a note of this.

L. R. Wyatt.

Has on hand and is arrive.
22,000 lbs C R Bulk side and shoulders.
1,000 bus prime white corn.
200 bbls family flour.
300 bus Hoxall Mills bolted meal.
50 sacks Marshall's Liverpool salt
25 bbls New Orleans molasses.
10 bbls sugar house syrup.
20 bbls sugar from granulated down.
20 sacks coffee.
20,000 pounds prime Timothy hay.
Early Rose seed Irish potatoes.
Orders filled promptly for seed sweet potatoes.
Above goods bought right, and will be sold accordingly
L. R. WYATT.
Wilmington St., opposite Market.

"Cloud compeller" from over the sea,
Rising like Venus fair and free;
O'er some poet's reverie,
Leopold's "Raleigh Belle" and "Little Maimee."

Particular Notice.

Business men and others in need of Book and Job Printing of any kind should remember that the NEWS Job Office is the place to have it done neatly, cheaply and at the shortest notice.

Wm. Woollcott has just received from a bankrupt stock, a lot of hats, boots, shoes and clothing, and he will sell them cheap for cash. A case of spring calicoes just arrived at Woollcott's.

Electric Belts.

A sure cure for nervous debility, premature decay, exhaustion, etc. The only reliable cure. Circulars mailed free. Address J. K. REEVES, 43 Chatham St., N. Y.

Brunswick Billiard Tables.

I am general agent for this State for the celebrated Brunswick and Balkas billiard tables. Special inducements offered to saloon keepers.
M. BILLS, Raleigh, N. C.,
City Bottling Works.

Beer, Ale, Porter and Mineral Waters.

My facilities for the delivery of the above in bottles or kegs, are superior to any in the State. Prices as low as the lowest. Country orders solicited.
M. BILLS, Raleigh, N. C.
City Bottling Works.

Parlor Bagatelle Tables.

I am State agent for the sale of M. Redgraves Parlor Bagatelle Tables, which are now so fashionable in private families and saloons North.
M. BILLS, Raleigh, N. C,

The Celebrated Seven Springs Iron and Alum Mass.

This is decidedly the most useful, besides being the most efficient Family Medicine ever placed within the reach of any people. Its reputation extends far and wide, and its great popularity is due entirely to its own merits. For relieving Sick and Nervous Headache, it may be truly said, to have no equal. Dyspeptics find it just the remedy for their troubles. Mothers and daughters have long since discovered in its use a "panacea" for their worst ills; and now we have the testimonies of two eminent ministers of the gospel, from Southern cities, setting forth its specific effects in other more dreaded and troublesome diseases.

Rev. John F. Mayne, Theological Seminary, Columbia, S. C., writes: "Am afflicted with that terrible disease, 'Diabetes;' am using the 'Seven Springs Mass' with a considerable degree of relief; is the only remedy I have yet found to suit my case; want to continue its use until a cure is effected if possible. Send worth of the enclosed P. O. order immediately.

JNO. F. MAYNE.

Columbia, S. C., Jan 23d, 1879.

Rev. J. D. Parker, of New Orleans, La., writes: "Having tried effectually the 'Seven Springs Iron and Alum Mass,' for Diarhea, Kidney afflictions, &c., I take pleasure in recommending its use in these complaints. In my case it affords immediate relief.

J. D. PARKER."

New Orleans, La., Feb. 11th, 1879.

For sale by Wm. Simpson, Pescud, Lee & Co., and F. H. Heartt, Raleigh, N. C., and Druggists generally.

LANDRUM & LITCHFIELD,
Abingdon, Va.

Make Your Own Fertilizer.

With ten dollars worth of chemicals, which I will furnish in proper proportions for one ton of fertilizer, added to such materials as every farmer has in abundance around the farm, he can make a ton of fertilizer equal to the best high priced fertilizer on the market.

It is recommended by leading farmers, such as Mr. Wm. Grimes, J. T. Leach and others whose testimonials I have.

WM. SIMPSON,
Chemist, Raleigh, N. C.

The Tucker House.

This hostelry has not long been opened, but has already made itself a favorite here and with the traveling public. The fare is good, the rooms favorable, while the location is very convenient. These many advantages are appreciated.

One of the best places in the city is the Higgs House, on Hargett and Salisbury streets, which is open at all hours. There are to be found choice game, oysters and all the delicacies of the season. The house has attained note for its excellence of cuisine and its many merits have made it very popular.

You have only to try one of those delicious clear Havana, "Little Dorrit" cigarettes, or one of those "Lone Fisherman" cigarettes at Frank Grundler's cigar and tobacco headquarters, to be convinced that they are really the "most splendid thing out." They are first class really and truly.

New and Cheap.

Youths cashmere suits just received at $8.00. At R. B. Andrews & Co., Clotniers and Hatters.

Fresh Arrivals at D. T. Johnson's.

Richmond bolted meal, 500 lbs nice white corn bulk meats, N. C. hams and sides. A large lot of peas, (different kinds.) Cuba molasses in bbls and tierces, 20 bags coffee, different grades, 20 bbls nice yellow sugar, 300 sacks flour. We offer these goods to the trade at prices that can't fail to please. Give us a trial. A few chufas on hand yet, D. T. Johnson.

Pritchard & Brooks.

Have another lot of that elegant oak and hickory wood on hand, cheap for cash. Also, car load of bolted meal; salt, potatoes, bulk meat, fresh eggs and chickens, sugars of all grades, coffees and teas—at prices to suit the hard times.

No Time Like the Present.

Now is the time to buy goods cheap, at Law's "china and silver" warehouse. We must reduce our enormous stock before the dull summer months, and to parties wishing triple-plated casters, forks, spoons, &c., china, cutlery or glassware we have special bargains to offer. Call early and get prices or send for price list before buying elsewhere.

Wanted.

A lady of many years experience in teaching, desires to obtain board in exchange for instruction in music, or teaching other branches, a few hours daily. Reference given. Address "Teacher," care of editor NEWS.

Poetry.

Alone, I've yet one solace left,
Which cheers my broken heart,
And in that thought a thousand hopes
Come springing into birth.
How beautiful the vision seems,
Amidst life's troubled cares,
To drink a glass of good champagne
And smoke MENDEL'S cigars.
From the Capital Cigar Store, opposite the Postoffice.

National Hotel.

Brightened up and renovated, the National offers both to families and single gentlemen most elegibly located rooms, for regular boarding, in the city. Rates to suit thetimes. Rooms refurnished and fitted up in any desired style, fo permanentguests.

Boys Fitted

to best Jean Drawers at 50c. R. B. Andrews & Co., Clothiers and Hatters.

For Summer.

Fine Soft Hats with wide brims at the lowest prices in the city. R. B. Andrews & Co., Clothiers and Hatters.

Every reader of this paper can have FREE one month's subscription to our illustrated Magazine of choice literature, "LEISURE HOURS," by sending eleven cents to pay for mailing the premium that goes with the magazine, viz: a pair of Easter cross chromos. These crosses are entwined with calla lilies, ferns, grasses, &c. We shall feel fully repaid for this gift if the articles are shown to your friends. Catalogue of 1,000 desirable and curious articles sent to all; 1c. and 2c. stamps taken. Address J. L. LATTEN & CO., 47 Barclay Street, New York.
d&w-eow-1w

RALEIGH MARKETS.

Cotton Market:

Reported by PARKER & AVERA, Cotton Brokers.

RALEIGH, N. C., April 7, 1879.

Middling	10¾
Strict Low Middling	10¼
Low Middling	10
Strict Good Ordinary	9¾
Good Ordinary	9¼
Middling Stains	10
Low Middling Stains	9¼
Good Ordinary Stains	

Tone of Market, firm and active.

CITY MARKETS—Wholesale Prices.

Corrected by CHISTOPHER & SORRELL.

Official Report of Grocers Exchange.

RALEIGH, N. C., April 2, 1879.

Flour, North Carolina	$6 25	@5 50
Chickens	15	@ 20
Corn	60	@ 65
Corn Meal	55	@ 60
Bacon, N. C. Hog round	7	@ 8
" " hams	7	@ 9
Bulk Meats, clear rib sides	5½	@ 6
" " shoulders	5	@ 5½
North Carolina Pork	6	@ 7
Coffee, prime Rio	14	@ 15
" good	12	@ 13
Syrup, S. H	25	@
Molasses, Cuba	33	@ 35
Salt, Liverpool	1 75	@
Sugar, white	8	@ 9
" yellow	7	@
Irish potatoes	1 25	@1 50
" " North Carolina	50	@ 55
Sweet Potatoes (seed)	50	@ 60
Oats, shelled	45	@ 50
Peaches, dried		per lb
" unpealed		3 "
Apples, northern per bushel	$1 25	@ 1 50
" dried	3	@ 4
Cotton Ties, new	1¼	@
" " spliced	1¾	@
Bagging	11	@ 12
Pork	4	@ 6
Peas, per bushel, white	80	@ 90
" " " stock	65	@ 75
Eggs	10	@ 11
Butter	12½	@ 15
Beeswax	20	@ 22½
Rags—mixed	1¼	@
" cotton	1¾	@
Furs—Otter		$5.00
" Mink		75
" Fox		80
" Coon		35
" Muskrat		10
" Rabbits		3

Above are for large quantities. When small quantities are wanted higher prices will be charged.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS.

NEW YORK, April 3.—Money 4. Exchange—long 486; short 486½. Governments steady—new fives 4½. State bonds quiet.

Cotton—net receipts 144; gross 6,445. Futures firm; sales 151,000 bales; April 10.84@10.82; May 10.93@10.94; June 11.08; July 11.22@11.23; August 11.32@11.33; September 11.146@11.15; October 10.78@10.80; November 10.50@10.52; December 10.47@10.59.

Cotton dull and easier; sales 795 bales; middling uplands 10¾; middling Orleans 10¾; consolidated net receipts 5,570; exports to Great Britain 5,212; continent 1,929.

Flour dull, strongly in buyers favor; Southern flour unchanged. Wheat slightly in buyers favor, very moderate export and light speculative inquiry, ungraded winter red $1.08@$1.14; No. 3 do. $1.09@$1.09½. Corn a shade lower, very moderate trade, ungraded 44½@46. Oats slightly in buyers favor but dull, 31 for No. 3. Coffee in moderate demand, firm; Rio quoted in cargoes at 11¼@15; in job lots 11½@16. Sugar unchanged, quit; refined quiet. Molasses quiet and unchanged. Rice in moderate request and steady. Rosin quiet and firm $1.40. Turpentine firm at 29½. Pork a shade firmer and quiet; old mess spot $9.40; new quoted at $10.37½@$10.50. Lard a trifle better and very quiet, closing strong; prime steam spot $6.52½. Whiskey firm at $1.06. Freights quiet.

BALTIMORE, April 3.—Oats steady; Southern and Pennsylvania 32@32½; Western white 32@32½; mixed 30@31. Rye dull 54@56. Hay steady 11@12. Provisions firmer and steady; mess pork $10.25@10.55; bulk meats loose; shoulders 3¾; clear rib sides 5¼; packed 4¼@5½; bacon, shoulders 4¾; clear rib sides 5¾; hams 9@9¾. Lard, refined, in tierces 7¼. Butter steady, prime to choice western packed 18@20; roll 15@16. Coffee firmer and fairly active; Rio cargoes 10@16. Whiskey dull and nominal $1.07@$1.07½. Sugar quiet; "A" soft 8@8¼.

WILMINGTO, April 3.—Spirits turpentine 29½. Rosin dull; strained $1.10; good strained $1.12½. Crude turpentine steady; hard $1.15; yellow dip $1.75; virgin $1.75. Tar quiet at $1.10. Corn steady but firmer; white 55.

CHICAGO, April 3.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet but steady for No. 2 Chicago spring fresh; 91¼ for regular; 88¾; for cash and April; 93¾@93¾ for May; No. 3 do. 78¾. Corn quiet and weak for fresh; 34¼ for regulr; 31¾ for cash and April; 35¾@36 for May; 36¼@36¾ for June. Oats dull and tending downward for fresh; 24 for regular; 4¾ for cash; 21¾ for April; 25¼ for May; 25¾ for June. Pork steady, in fair demand; $10.10@$10.12½ for cash and April; $10.25@10.27½ for May; $10.37½@$10.40 for June. Lard steady, in fair demand; $6.3.¼@$6.35 for cash and April; $6.42½@$6.45 for May; $6.50@$6.52½ for June. Bulk meats steady and unchanged. Whiskey steady and unchanged.

CINCINNATI, April 3.—Flour in fair demand and firm. Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn in fair demand and firm; No. 2 mixed 36@37½. Oats easier at 29@30 for mixed, and 31@33 for white. Pork held at $10.25@$10.50. Lard dull and nominal; current make $6.17½. Bulk meats quiet but steady—shoulders held at $5.60; short rib $4.75; short clear rib nominal at $4.90. Bacon quiet but steady—shoulders 4¾; clear rib 5¼; clear sides 5½. Whiskey in fair demand at $1.02.

APRIL 3.—Cotton—Middling, low middling, good ordinary: Galveston—strong, 10¼, 10 and 9¾ cents; net receipts 639 bales. Norfolk—firm at 10¼ cents; net receipts 916 bales. Baltimore—firm at 10¼, 10¼ and 9¾ cents; net receipts 00 bales. Boston—firm at 10¼, 10¼ and 10¾ cents; net receipts 450 bales. Wilmington—firm at 10¼, 9¾ and 9¾ cents; net receipts 41 bales. Philadelphia—firm at 11, 10¾ and 10 cents; net receipts 307 bales. Savannah—firm at 10¼, 10 3-16 and 9¾ cents; net receipts 1,222 bales. New Orleans—strong at 10¾, 10 and 9¾ cents; net receipts 973 bales. Mobile—quiet and easy at 10¼, 9¾ and 9¾ cents; net receipts 357 bales.

LIVERPOOL, April 3—Noon.—Cotton active and firmer; middling uplands 6; middling Orleans 6¼; sales 15,000 bales; speculation and export 2,000 bales. Futures opened at 1-32 better, but the advance has since been lost—uplands, low middling clause, April delivery 5 31-32; April and May 6.; May and June 6; June and July 6 1-16@6 1-32; July and August 6 3-32@6 1-16; August and September 6 3-32@6 ; September and October 6 5-32.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GEO. M. SMEDES,

Attorney-at-Law.

Office in the Pullen Building, two doors above Yarboro House.
apr8-dlm

Dissolution of Copartnership.

The firm of M. Rosenbaum & Bro. has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.
M. ROSENBAUM,
J. ROSENBAUM.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name and style of Geo. Sloman & Co., and are authorized to collect all debts due the late firm of M. Rosenbaum & Bro., and will settle all claims against them.
GEO. SLOMAN,
M. ROSENBAUM.
April 3—dlw.

Notice of Dissolution.

The copartnership of Adams & Bingham is dissolved by mutual consent, and the business of the firm will be settled by Lynn Adams.
LYNN ADAMS,
B. S. BINGHAM.

All who are indebted to us are requested to come forward and settle, as the business of the firm must be settled.
A. & B.

NOTICE.

I will continue business at my old stand, and will be pleased to serve my customers as usual, and hope my friends and customers will call as usual. Thankful for the patronage of the past, I trust they will continue the same in the future.
LYNN ADAMS.
April 3, 1879.

A GREEN HOUSE AND SEED STORE

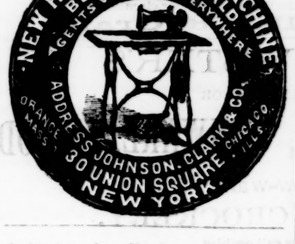
at your Post Office.
ROSES! ROSES! ROSES!!
Send and get my catalogue of Choice Green House anp Bedding Plants.

Dahlias, Tuberoses, Gladiolus, &c.

We can send plants and bulbs through the mails to any part of the country. Also boughnets, cut Bowers, &c.
C. B. FAIR HILD,
Seedsman and Florist, Raleigh, N. C.
apr8-d&w1w

B. B. Massenburg,

ATTORNEY AT LAW
LOUISBURG, N. C.
Office in the Court House.
1st



I offer for sale a Handsome CHESTNUT MARE, fine running walker under saddle and in better roadster in harness either single or double, 16 hands, stylish and an easy driver.

Also, a fine BAY SADDLE HORSE 5 years old 15¼ hands, fearless.

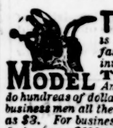
Also, and better, a fine BAY HARNESS HORSE 6 years old 15¾ hands, fast trotter best in the city, not afraid of anything, warranted sound, true and kind in all harness.

The above Horses are consigned and will be pleased to have parties to examine them.
feb 13 tf
W. C. McMACKIN,

Dr. Sidney D. Gran

No. 32 NORTH STREET,
OPPOSITE CITY HALL, BALTIMORE, MD.
EFFICIENT TREATMENT OF ALL DISEASES.
DR. GRANT successfully treats Asthma, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Catarrh and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs. You, poor sufferers with the Asthma, who have been treated by many able physicians without benefit, consult Dr. Grant, he can cure you. Or if you have the Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, or Catarrh, do not be discouraged, for Dr. Grant can remove the disease and restore you to perfect health. If you are suffering with Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Piles, Liver Complaint, Fits, Partial Paralysis and Poisonous Diseases of the Blood, affecting the Throat and Nose, Scrofula, and all Blood and Skin Diseases, despair not, Dr. Grant can cleanse the blood from all impurities. Persons afflicted with Nervous Debility Vital Weakness, and general prostration of the Nervous and Physical system, have hope and place yourself under the treatment of Dr. Grant, who has cured hundreds of patients when other physicians have failed, and saved them from a premature grave. If you have diseases of the Kidneys, Gravel, or any Urinary Diseases, Diabetes, Dropsy, apply immediately to Dr. Grant. Many are suffering with Ringing in the Ears, offensive discharges from the ears, partial deafness, partial blindness. You can be cured. Consult Dr. Grant before it is too late. Reliable persons in every part of the city and state can testify to Dr. Grant's great success in treating the above named diseases.

Remember Dr. Grant treats all diseases of every name and nature. Call or write. Consultation free. oct8



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Any smart boy can manage it, and do hundreds of dollars worth of work a year. It saves business men all their printing bills. Presses as low as $3. For business printing, $10 to $35. Rotary foot-power, $100 to $160. Over 6,000 now in use, and a Prize Medal awarded at the Paris Exposition.

The Leading Press of the World.

A handsomely illustrated 124 page book, entitled HOW TO PRINT and copy of the PRINTER'S GUIDE, with full particulars, mailed for 10 cents. Address J. W. DAUGHADAY & CO., Inventors and Manufrs. No. 729 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

REMARKABLE cure of an Inflamed tear-duct or passage to the eye, without an operation—Mrs. Gibson, who has a large and extensive confectionery and candy store at No. 25 East 4th Street, near the Grand Central Depot, was about to have a silver tube inserted in the tear passage of her left eye. The enlargement and inflamation were very great. Before submitting to the operation, tried Dr. Gilbert's Liniment, rubbed in carefully over the inflamed duct. The inflamation disappeared, the passage became clear, and was through its power able to do without a surgical operation. Also took the liniment internally, a teaspoonful three times a day, in a wine glass of water. Sold by all druggists.

THIS standard article is compounded with the greatest care.

Its effects are as wonderful and as satisfactory as ever.

It restores gray or faded hair to its youthful color.

It removes all eruptions, itching and dandruff. It gives the head a cooling, soothing sensation of great comfort, and the scalp by its use becomes white and clean.

By its tonic properties it restores the capillary glands to their normal vigor, preventing baldness, and making the hair grow thick and strong.

As a dressing, nothing has been found so effectual or desirable.

A. A. Hayes, M.D., State Assayer of Massachusetts, says, "The constituents are pure, and carefully selected for excellent quality; and I consider it the BEST PREPARATION for its intended purposes."

Price, One Dollar.

Buckingham's Dye

FOR THE WHISKERS.

This elegant preparation may be relied on to change the color of the beard from gray or any other undesirable shade, to brown or black, at discretion. It is easily applied, being in one preparation, and quickly and effectually produces a permanent color, which will neither rub nor wash off.

Manufactured by R. P. HALL & CO., NASHUA, N.H.

Sold by all Druggists, and Dealers in Medicines.

LORD & TAYLOR,

NEW YORK.

Opening Spring Display

OF

NEW DRY GOODS.

WE CAN POSITIVELY ASSERT THAT AT NO PERIOD HAVE WE DISPLAYED AN ASSORTMENT OF DRY GOODS SO ADEQUATE TO THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE PUBLIC OR AT PRICES SO ADAPTED TO THE NECESSITIES OF ECONOMICAL SHOPPING.

SILKS.

Our BLACK SILKS contain the well-known brands of Bonnet, Ponson, Tapissier, Guinet, Girard, and other equally prominent manufacturers. The Lord & Taylor FAMILY SILK enjoys a reputation for universal excellence that is unsurpassed.

Our American Cachemire INDESTRUCTIBLE BLACK SILK justly claims earnest attention, being equal to the best of foreign manufacture at half the cost. EVERY YARD WARRANTED.

In COLORED SILKS our stock is selected to offered at prices that cannot be undersold.

Also,

COLORED AND BLACK SILK DAMASSES, embracing the rarest terms of the European or American Markets.

In SUMMER SILKS and FOULARDS we have everything that is new and beautiful.

DRESS GOODS.

Novelties in Cachemeres, Suitings, Debeiges, and the standard cloths, in splendid variety. Also, Anderson's "Scotch Zephyrs, printed cotton Dress Goods, Mosaic Cloths, Grelines, Percales, Cheviots, &c., with every grade to be found in a first-class establishment.

Shawls, Cloaks, and Wraps.

This department maintains its supremacy, and shows the best productions from the European centres.

Our Cloaks and Sacques are cut and made by men tailors, therefore style and fit are guaranteed.

Suits and Costumes.

Our SUITS and COSTUMES fully sustain that pre-eminence so justly established, and always represent the latest styles and fashions.

Ladies' and Children's Undergarments.

Superb assortment of fine French hand-made UNDERWEAR, comprising every requisite for a lady's wardrobe. Also, children's suits for every age and size.

Our Infants' Furnishing Department is thoroughly equipped. Complete Wardrobes as low as $25; better goods in proportion. Any article in the Wardrobe at less price, really cheaper than the home-made article, and much more satisfactory.

Hosiery, Gloves, & Handkerchiefs.

The largest, rarest, and most unique French novelties in the city. Also, the medium grades of hose for ladies and children at very moderate prices.

Ladies', misses', and children's kid, cloth, and Lisle Thread Gloves of the best manufacture, in all the newest shades to match any dress material.

A superior selection of plain hemmed linen, and all linen hemstitched and embroidered Handkerchiefs. Also, embroidered Silk Handkerchiefs unsurpassed in beauty or color.

RIBBONS.

All the choice grades, containing every color and shade known. Fresh additions daily.

Gents' Furnishing Goods.

Every possible requisite for a gentleman's outfit. First-class and medium grades of goods at our usual reasonable prices. Quality, style, and fit the prominent features of this department.

Boots and Shoes.

For spring and summer, for Ladies, Misses, and Children. Cloth top, low button shoes, the novelty of the season, $3.50; genuine kid walking boots, $3.75. Low shoes from $1.00 up; fine quality slippers from $1.25 to $2.50; Misses' best pebble goat, worked buttonholes, $2; Children's hand made, spring heel, button boots, $1.60; Infants' shoes, all colors, $1.25.

Boys' and Youths' French calf button boots, $2.75, and a good, durable laced shoe $1.95.

☞ Our goods are all first-class. We fill all orders exactly and to the interest of purchasers, guarantee all purchases to be satisfactory to buyers, and stand ready to remedy all errors. We invite orders, convinced that a first trial will insure us the regular custom hereafter.

All orders for Goods to be accompanied by the money; or, where parties wish, Goods will be sent by express, C. O. D. Where the remittance is too large, we always return the difference.

Broadway and Twentieth St.,
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A Remedy that has been Remedied.

The invincible repugnance felt by almost every one to the smell and flavor of Cod Liver Oil, has prevented tens of thousands of the victims of debility from reaping the benefits of its peculiar healing and nutritive properties. The almost hopeless consumptive, the martyr to Rheumatism, the hapless living shadow of men, women and children that emerge from the clutches of malarious fevers, all of these know, or at least their doctors know, that of all discovered remedies, this Oil is the best and often the only one that will build up their wasted bodies and restore their shattered nerves, and far more effective than the Oil by itself is Scott's Emulsion of it, with the Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda. This is the finest and most natural food and medicine in the world, and wholly deprived of its disagreeable qualities. Sold by Wm. Simpson, Druggist.
March 4 d&w3w

E. G. GREEN,

Attorney and Counselor at Law,

WARRENTON, N. C.

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Orders on collections strictly complied with, and remittances promptly made.

Refers by permission to: Warren Savings Bank, and Old North State Insurance Company, Warrenton, N. C. [apr6-dly

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General Southern Agent,
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ALFRED ROWLAND,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office at the Court-House.
LUMBERTON, N. C.

FROM A PROMINENT VETERINARY SURGEON.

Mr. Wm M. Giles, Chemist, Sir: I have practiced extensively in Europe and America, and your new discovery, Liniment Iodide of Ammonia, surpasses any thing I ever used for spavin, scratches, weakness in the limbs or shoulders, weak backs across the kidneys, wind galls, and hard, bony swellings on the joints. It is truly marvelous.

Yours very truly,
RALPH OGLE,
Veterinary Surgeon, 330 W. 25th St., N. Y.
Sold by all Druggists.

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Mrs. Dr LOWE

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Ayer's *Hair Vigor,*

For restoring Gray Hair to its natural Vitality and Color.

A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color, with the gloss and freshness of youth. Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous, and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a

HAIR DRESSING,

nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich, glossy lustre and a grateful perfume.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,

Practical and Analytical Chemists,

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